The New-York Times.

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THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH

A Grand Banquet to Cyrus W. Field.

Brilliant Assemblage of Commercial, Literary, Legal, Clerical, Naval and Military Notabilities.

The Ladies Grace the Scene with Their Presence.

Mr. Field's Graphic History of the Cable Enterprise.

A Narrative of Sublime Perseverance in the Face of Disaster.

Congratulatory Telegrams Direct from Europe and Other Remote Places.

Important Announcement Concerning the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

The Banquet a Pleasing and Memorable Event.

The testimonial banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce to CYRUS W. FIELD, in acknowledgment of his efforts in bringing about the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, took place last evening in the large dining hall of the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE BANQUET HALL.

All day yesterday a corps of decorators, guided by the artistic genius of Mr. LOUIS LANG were engaged in the conversion of the quiet, stately banquet hall of the Metropolitan Hotel into a temple which was indeed a fitting home for the social communion of the great in Science, Art and Letters, and a fair, if fleeting, monument to the glory of that wonder-work, the successful completion of which was the happy cause of the festival of last evening. From the centre of the dome fell clouds of parti-colored silk, canopying all below. From these hung crystal chandeliers, flooding the hall with silver light, toned down by the soft refraction of the silken ceiling overhead. Suspended from the dome at its eastern end hung in mid air the Earth in miniature, girt by an iron band, emblematic of the telegraphic girdle. Above this globe were the sun, the moon and the stars, and from each of these fell delicate cords of silk, like cobweb threads in the sunlight, uniting the mysterious worlds whence they came to the iron-bound imprisoned Earth below. These lines gathered together on the meridian of the globe did not end there, but, spreading out again, descended and were caught up by the grappling arms of delicate telegraphic poles of silver, planted on the tables underneath, and, held up by those poles, the entire hall was girt by these silken lines. Up among the congregated solar system hung the etherial messages, "Greeting from all the stars;" "The lordly sun sends greeting down;" "The moon her peaceful radiance lends;" and hanging from the globe a prosaic sign-board, announcing the whereabouts of the "General Telegraphic Office." On the telegraphic poles along the tables were symbols of the glad communion of all nations with the spirit animating the festivities of the night. There were greetings from Russia, France, Plymouth Rock, Spain, New-Jersey, Portugal, Denmark, New-Hampshire, China, Timbuctoo, and all the places with names, familiar or unfamiliar to the ear, near and remote, reading as you passed along with the surprising oddity of medley, so frequent and queer were the transitions.

The tables were ten in number, the principal one running the entire length of the hall; and from this the others stood at right angles. The floral decorations were no less beautiful than those described. Opposite the President's seat, in the centre of the chief table, was placed upon an ornamental stand of buhl inlaid and gilt, a massive globe of snowy camellias, clasped with fragrant zones of crimson, violet and amber. To the right and left of this most rare and odor-breathing ornament, were placed anchors of like beauty and composition, and to the right and left of these again floral representations of the crescent and the cross. Beneath the globe was a crown—the first that history has to record as indeed a crown of flowers, emblematic of the peaceful reign of power which, it is to be hoped, has at last begun. Down the centre of each of the other tables were ranged baskets and coronals and pyramids of the choicest exotics, breathing out into the already sated atmosphere of the place the unseen treasures of their fragrance.

Besides these magnificent floral decoration of the centre table, were the following done in pastry and artistic confections:

Great Eastern, Neptune.
Her Majesty's Steamship *Terrible*.
Steamship *Agamemnon*, Frigate *Niagara*.
Harmonic Design.
Mercury.
Chinese Pagoda.
Steamship *Albany*, Steamship *Midway*.
Pyramid of Art. Grand Pyramid
Mounted Fruit Vase. Struck by a Squall.
Cable of 1858. Cable of 1866.

From the orchestra, opposite the President's seat and in the centre, hung the national banner, at its right those of Russia, Denmark and Italy, and at its left those of England, of Austria and of Prussia, beside flags of other nationalities hung around the walls. The orchestra itself was directed by the DODWORTHS, and when the first peal broke forth announcing the entering of the guests, the scene was sufficiently impressive in its beauty to be a living memory for a lifetime.

THE BANQUET.

Although 5:30 o'clock had been named for the opening of the feast, it was an hour later before the guests had assembled in the reception-rooms. At this hour precisely the doors of the hall were thrown open and the assemblage poured in with no effort at procession to note of. Arrangements were so perfected by the Committee that there was not the slightest confusion, and in five minutes every guest was seated. There were present nearly three hundred. As it would be impossible to give the names of all these, we shall give the occupants of the chief table in the order in which they sat:

The President,
A. A. LOW, Esq.

Left of the Chair.	*Right of the Chair.*
Hon. L. S. Foster,	Cyrus W. Field, Esq.,
Hon. George Opdyke,	The Brazilian Minister,
Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.,	Stewart Brown,
Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq.,	Senator Morgan,
Gen. Geo. G. Meade,	Minister of the Argentine Republic,
Count Chorbal,	
Mr. Peter Cooper,	Charles O'Conor, Esq.,
Mr. James Brown,	Dr. Isaac Hayes,
Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.,	John C. Green, Esq.,
Count Subersach,	Most Rev. John McClosky, Archbishop,
Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.,	Hon. Josiah Sutherland,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond,	Frederick De Peyster, Esq.,
Fenelon Boileau, Esq.,	Judge Nelson,
John Jay, Esq.,	Judge Hilton,
O. E. Habecht, Esq.,	A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
Chas. J. Dana, Esq.,	Hon. D. A. Wells,
Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland,	Hon. A. Whitney,
Rev. Geo. White,	Hon. H. E. Pierrepont,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Moses H. Grinnell, Esq.,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,	Perry McDonagh Collins, Esq.,
Admiral Farragut,	Hon. Ezra Cornell.
Collector Smythe.	

Prominent among the guests at the side tables were Mayor Hoffman, Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge Daly, Commissioner Acton, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Richard Grant White, Esq., Judge Brady, Judge Jones, Judge Barbour, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling and Dr. Horace L. Webster, of the Free Academy. The number was made up of others no less prominent of our fellow-citizens, but not so readily recognizable by our reporters from their point of sight.

Grace was said with much fervor by Dr. ADAMS, and with the consumption of six natives in the half shell the guests began the unspiritual part of the feast.

Toward the close of the repast, the doors were opened for the admission of ladies, and forty or fifty representatives of the feminine beauty and fashion of the metropolis entered and seated themselves in the rear of the President's table, and in different parts of the Hall.

The usual variety of palatable dishes characteristic of the Metropolitan having been disposed of, the Chairman, A. A. LOW, Esq., called the assembly to order, and spoke as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF MR. LOW.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Fellow-Citizens and Friends: I suppose it is pretty well understood that the interest of this occasion will not depend upon anything that proceeds from the Chair. Nevertheless, it will be a relief to some of you to know thus early that your chairman appreciates the general sentiment in this regard, and will strive to be governed by it. Through the courtesy of the committee charged with the arrangements for this entertainment, the duty has been assigned me of extending, in the first instance, a cordial welcome to all those distinguished guests who have come from far and near to grace our festive board; and, in the language of the card issued by the Chamber, "to exchange congratulations with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD on the happy results of his efforts in the great work of uniting by telegraph the Old World with the New." In the interest of good order I am desired, in the second place, particularly to request of all who are before me a strict adherence to the schedule of regular toasts as they are announced by the Chair. And, finally, let me ask for myself that measure of indulgence which is due to inexperience in your presiding officer, who is honored with this position because of his official relation to the Chamber, and not out of a paramount regard to the fitness of things—the adaptation of the man to the place.

The Chairman then gave the first regular toast as follows:

The President of the United States—Chief Magistrate of thirty-five millions of people—bound in Union never to be broken.

Drank standing, the Band playing "Hail Columbia."

The second regular toast was as follows:

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, the constant friend of America—honored and beloved alike in our country and her own.

Music—"God save the Queen."

In introducing the third regular toast, the Chairman spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF A. A. LOW, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN: In the days of ancient Rome, when the armies of the Republic were extending Roman sway over all the surrounding countries, and her Generals returned from successful wars, bearing with them the trophies of victory, it was their custom to halt outside the gates of the city and demand a triumphal entry. When this was granted by the Roman Senate, and adequate preparations had been made, they were received with demonstrations of applause—welcomed by popular acclamation. Triumphal arches erected two thousand years ago still survive to attest the grandeur of earlier and later conquests; and with what imposing ceremonies the heroes of the Republic and the Empire were admitted to the capital! So it has been in all times; and history is a continuous record of homage paid to military genius—however aggressive, however destructive of the rights and happiness of man. Nor has the tribute of respect been confined to those who have gained success in war; nor has it been limited to Kings and Queens, or to the commanders of victorious armies. In all countries and in all ages, persevering, courageous, faithful and devoted men of every calling and condition of life, have been found to command the admiration of their fellows and to reap the reward of well doing. The sentiment which honored martial prowess in the days of ancient Rome, exerts the same power at the present time over every American heart. In our own day, with a simplicity more truly republican, but with an earnestness not less sincere than that of the Roman people, we welcome to our cities and our homes the victorious Generals who by their valor and their success have reestablished for ourselves and for our children the principles of liberty and good government throughout our land. Nor have we ever been backward in awarding to men of high position in the State, or to men distinguished as instructors and benefactors of the race, the honors that are justly their due. In days gone by it has been our pride and our pleasure to welcome with such civilities as we know now to render, those who have been raised to the highest office in the gift of the people, and alike the Prince and the peer of other realms. But we are not met here now to exalt President, potentate prince or titled Lord; albeit the friend in whose honor we are assembled is known by a christian name which seems to have been prophetic of his future renown as a king among men—and his chief title to our regard comes not through a long line of descent; not that genealogical line, which, proceeding from father to son, can be distinctly traced, uniting family with family, but that line which, descending from Valentia, on the coast of Ireland, and stretching two thousand miles across the bed of the Atlantic to Newfoundland, reaches Heart's Content, uniting continent with continent, nation with nation, Europe with America—bringing all into the most intimate relation, and awakening in each other instant knowledge of everything that is of mutual concern. We have met not to celebrate a victory of arms on land or sea, not the acquisition of conquered provinces annexed to our national domain; but we have met, rather, to commemorate an event of vast international interest—an epoch in the progress of science—the attainment of a great commercial boon—a triumph over obstacles hitherto deemed insurmountable. We are met to celebrate an achievement that reflects much credit upon the handicraft of the mechanic, on the skill and capacity of the sailor, on the intelligence and liberality of the merchant, and elicits our admiration of the electricians who have brought captive to the use of man, giving him a new sense of what Omnipresence is! We have come here to acknowledge the aid imparted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and the encouragement and protection of their respective and intelligent statesmen; to dwell on the important part taken by the naval ships of both countries; the generous pecuniary support rendered by the wealthy merchants and factors of Great Britain; and, above all, to recognize the goodness of the Divine Being who has crowned the labors of all with abundant success—who has vouchsafed such wonderful gifts to man. It is the later in the volumes recently published from the pen of my friend, Dr. FIELD, who is here present, that in the year 1863, Mr. F. N. GISBORNE, who was then the chief officer of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, conceived the idea, and entered upon the work of connecting "St. Johns, the most easterly port of America, with the main continent." After initiating a vigorous effort with the aid of other parties, he failed in this, and coming to New-York, sought the ear and the interest of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who embarked with all his enthusiasm in the enterprise. Mr. FIELD summoned to his side PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, M. O. ROBERTS and CHANDLER WHITE, and on the decrease of the last named, WILSON G. HUNT, and as counselor and ally, his brother, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. These representative men of our mercantile community grappled the undertaking with their accustomed energy, devoting to it time and money without stint. I need not dwell upon the details, for they are all matters of record. The arduous and costly work was accomplished. A road was cut through 400 miles of wilderness, and after two attempts in 1855 and 1856, a cable, procured in England, was laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This done, Mr. FIELD, with the concurrence of his associates, embarked for England to secure needed cooperation in the plan—projected by him from the first—of extending the line across the Atlantic Ocean. Deep sea soundings had already been taken by Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the United States Navy, and subsequently they were continued by Commander DAYMAN, of H. B. M. ship *Cyclops*. It soon became apparent that the larger enterprise, could only, or best, be conducted under a charter and with a new company to be formed in England. There experience in sub-marine telegraphy, skill in the manufacture of cables, pecuniary means and ability to cope with the difficulties of the undertaking, were at ready command. The Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed with a capital of £350,000. In the division of the stock, Mr. FIELD claimed £100,000 for the United States, and was awarded £88,000—all of which he paid in sterling money. It was an international enterprise and he would have his countrymen share in the honors and emoluments it promised to yield. The sequel proved that his own faith was larger than that of the many, and he was content to bear a heavy burden, from which at home he could find relief only in part. You are familiar with what occurred prior to the year 1858, when, after three successive failures, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, parting in mid-ocean, delivered their respective ends of the cable at Valentia and Trinity Bay, and with what enthusiastic applause the announcement of success was welcomed throughout our land. A grand procession, a grand dinner, splendid fireworks, and a partial conflagration of the City Hall—sparing, for a time, all below the cupola—were the distinguishing features of our Metropolitan display. The Common Council of the City and Chamber of Commerce issued medals to meritorious officers and engineers of the United States Navy who were actively engaged in the work, which, we then thought, was happily concluded. It was only a temporary success, and our exultation was premature and brief. Faintly the Cable whispered forth "the glad tidings" of peace among men; for a few weeks gave out other signs of vitality, and then became subject to the law of death. To the doubting multitude this was a verdict of despair; to the faithful few the promise of a new and better life. The messenger had fulfilled its mission—going before us a herald of the coming event, which was to electrify the world and hold it in wondering and perpetual awe! The general discouragement produced by the failure of 1858, the necessity for more careful preparation for another attempt and the breaking out of civil war in the United States put off the sailing of the next expedition to the year 1865. The great problem of the age was now to be solved; and the mammoth ship, whose mission before no one could interpret, was at the same time to vindicate the Providential purpose of her own creation. Bearing in her capacious hold a burden, the like of which ship of ancient or modern times had never carried, the *Great Eastern* sailed on her appointed voyage. Twelve hundred miles of cable were fairly laid, and then it parted. But the good ship did not forsake the lost child of science and art without divers shakes of her stretched out arm, nor without leaving her own "buoy" as the assured pledge of her early return. And how skillfully, how faithfully was the pledge redeemed. Another year secured the final triumph. All the incidents relating to the expedition of 1866, are fresh in your recollection. One cable being safely laid, the recovery of the other was determined on. After three weeks of diligent search and unremitting effort it was restored to the arms of the ship that bore it, and to the hands of those who had ceaselessly watched for its appearance. Darkness rested upon the surrounding waters, and sleepless eyes were turned with anxious look to the electrician who applied the magnetic test. All at once the countenances of the waiting crowd were lighted up; and in an instant the story of its rescue flashing through veins now charged with new life, reached Valentia; and behold, it was the bright morning of another day! In every effort prior to that of 1866, the naval ships of Great Britain and the United States were joint actors, and the partial success of 1858 was achieved under their united auspices. From that period the coöperation of our own navy was withdrawn, and the President of the United States gracefully yielded to the sovereign of Great Britain the glory of the final triumph. It is due to candor to say, that many are present who strove to have it otherwise. In after times there will be no brighter page in English history than that which associates the laying of the Atlantic telegraph with the reign of Queen VICTORIA. The discovery of America in 1492 gave to Queen ISABELLA of Spain "the brightest jewel of her crown," and made the name of COLUMBUS immortal! In the annals of our country, 1866 will be alike memorable as the year for uniting the two Continents by an indissoluble bond—our fellow-citizen and honored guest being the prime mover and acknowledged leader in the work. The British Government lost no time in rewarding the meritorious services of all those who, being subjects of the Queen, were deemed worthy of public recognition. The honor of knighthood was at once conferred on the gallant and accomplished sailor, Capt. J. ANDERSON, so favorably known to our countrymen; on Prof. THOMSON, the distinguished electrician; on Messrs. GLASS and CANNING, Manager and Engineer, respectively, of the Telegraph Maintenance Company; on Mr. C. M. LAMPSON, a native of the United States, and steadfast supporter of the enterprise, and Mr. DANIEL GOOCH, Chairman of the Great Ship Company, "which has finally completed the design." It was the office of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD to organize and combine all the forces that were requisite to conduct this enterprise from its inception to the final and glorious issue. To it he devoted twelve years of his life, all his energy and all his fortune. Forty times he crossed the Atlantic Ocean for its sake; and as Captain, now Sir JAMES ANDERSON, in a recent letter says: "he has worked hard, and sacrificed the repose of his home and the repose of every one else who could bear influence on his darling scheme." I venture to say there is not an emotion known to the human soul—of joy or of grief, of sorrow, of pleasure or pain, of disappointment following high-wrought expectation, of anxiety bordering on despair, of hope mounting to the region of sublimest faith—that during these twelve last years, has not entered into the experience of our long-tried and well-proved champion. We may fairly claim that from first to last Trials FIELD has been more closely, more consistently identified with the Atlantic telegraph than any other living man; and his name and his fame, which the Queen of Great Britain has justly left to the care of the American Government and people, will be proudly cherished and gratefully honored. We are in daily use of the fruits of his labors; and it is meet that the men of commerce, of literature and law, of science and art—of all the professions that impart dignity and worth to our nature, should come together and give a hearty, joyous and generous welcome to this truly chivalrous son of America. I propose the third regular toast, the health of our guest,

Cyrus W. Field, the projector and mainspring of the Atlantic Telegraph:

While the British Government justly honors those who have taken part with him in this great work of the ages, his fame belongs to us, and will be cherished and guarded by his countrymen.

Mr. FIELD on rising was greeted with long-continued applause. After the congratulatory demonstrations had subsided, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CYRUS W. FIELD.

MR. PRESIDENT: I thank you for the kind words which you have spoken; and you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have responded to them. It is pleasant to come home after a long absence, and especially when a warm welcome meets us at the door. It is pleasant to see familiar faces and hear familiar voices; to be among old neighbors and friends, and to be assured of their regard and approbation. And now to receive such a tribute as this from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and from this large array of merchants and bankers and eminent citizens, is very grateful to my heart.

The scene before me awakens mingled recollections. Eight years ago the Atlantic Telegraph had won a brief success; and in this very hall we met to celebrate our victory. Alas, for our hopes! How soon was our joy turned into mourning. That very day the cable departed this life. It went out like a spark in the mighty waters. So suddenly it died, that many could not believe it ever lived. To-night we meet to rejoice in a success that I believe to be permanent. But many who were with us then are not here. Capt. HUDSON is gone to his grave. WOODHOUSE, the English engineer, who was with our own EVERETT in the *Niagara*, sleeps in his native island. Others who took an early part in the work are no more among the living. Lieut. BERRYMAN who made the first soundings across the Atlantic, died for his country in the late war, on board his ship off Pensacola. His companions, Lieut. STRAIN, the hero of the ill-fated Darien expedition, and Lieut. THOMAS, both are gone. So are JOHN W. BRETT, my first associate in England, SAMUEL STATHAM, Sir JOHN ROSE, the first Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and many, many others. My first thought to-night is of the dead; and my only sorrow, that those who labored so faithfully with us, are not here now to share our triumph.

In the letter inviting me to accept of this banquet, you expressed a wish to "hear from my lips the story of this great undertaking." That, Sir, would be a very long story, much beyond your patience and my strength. I should have to take you forty times across the Atlantic, and half as many to Newfoundland. Still I will endeavor, in a brief way, to give you some faint outline of the fortunes of this enterprise.

It is nearly thirteen years since half a dozen gentlemen of this City met at my house for four successive evenings, and around a table covered with maps and charts, and plans and estimates, considered a project to extend a line of telegraph from Nova Scotia to St. Johns, in Newfoundland, thence to be carried across the ocean. It was a very pretty plan on paper. There was New-York, and there was St. Johns, only about 1,200 miles apart. It was easy to draw a line from one point to the other—making no account of the forests and mountains, and swamps and rivers and gulfs, that lay in our way. Not one of us had ever seen the country, or had any idea of the obstacles to be overcome. We thought we could build the line in a few months. It took two years and a half. Yet we never asked for help outside our own little circle. Indeed I fear we should not have got it if we had—for few had any faith in our scheme. Every dollar came out of our own pockets. Yet I am proud to say no man drew back. No man proved a deserter; those who came first into the work have stood by it to the end. Of those six men four are here to-night—Mr. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and myself. My brother DUDLEY is in Europe, and Mr. CHANDLER WHITE died in 1856, and his place was supplied by Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, who is also here. Mr. ROBERT W. LOWBER was our Secretary To these gentlemen, as my first associates, it is but just that I should pay my first acknowledgments.

From this statement you perceive that in the beginning this was wholly an American enterprise. It was begun, and for two years and a half was carried on by American capital. Our brethren across the sea did not even know what we were doing away in the forests of Newfoundland. Our little company raised and expended over a million and a quarter of dollars before an Englishman paid a single pound sterling. Our only support outside was in the liberal character and steady friendship of the Government of Newfoundland, for which we were largely indebted to Mr. E. M. ARCHIBALD, then Attorney-General of that colony, and now British Consul in New-York. And in preparing for an ocean cable the first soundings across the Atlantic were made by American officers in American ships. Our scientific men—MORSE, HENRY, BACHE and MAURY—had taken great interest in the subject. The U. S. ship *Dolphin* discovered the telegraphic plateau as early as 1855; and the U. S. ship *Arctic* sounded across from Newfoundland to Ireland in 1856, a year before H. M.'s ship *Cyclops*, under command of Capt. DAYMAN, went over the same course. This I state not to take aught from the just praise of England, but simply to vindicate the truth of history.

It was not till 1856—ten years ago—that the enterprise had any existence in England. In that Summer I went to London, and there with Mr. JOHN W. BRETT, Mr. (now Sir) CHARES BRIGHT, and Dr. WHITEHOUSE, organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Science had begun to contemplate the necessity of such an enterprise; and the great FARADAY cheered us with his lofty enthusiasm. Then for the first time was enlisted the support of English capitalists; and then the British Government began that generous course which it has continued ever since—offering us ships to complete soundings across the Atlantic, and to assist in laying the cable, and an annual subsidy for the transmission of messages. The expedition of 1857 and the two expeditions of 1858 were joint enterprises, in which the *Niagara* and the *Susquehanna* took part with the *Agamemnon*, the *Leopard*, the *Gordon* and the *Valorous*; and the officers of both navies worked with generous rivalry for the same great object. The capital—except one quarter which, as you have said, was taken by myself—was subscribed wholly in Great Britain. The Directors were almost all English bankers and merchants, though among them was one gentleman whom we are proud to call an American—Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, a name honored in two countries, since he has showered his princely benefactions upon both—who, though a resident for nearly forty years in London, where he has gained abundant wealth and honors, still clings to the land of his birth, declining the honor of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom to remain a simple American citizen.

With the history of the expeditions of 1857-8 you are familiar. On the third trial we gained a brief success. The cable was laid, and for four weeks it worked—though never very brilliantly—never giving forth such rapid and distinct flashes as the cables of to-day. It spoke, though only in broken sentences. But while it lasted no less than 400 messages were sent across the Atlantic. You all remember the enthusiasm which it excited. It was a new thing under the sun, and for a few weeks the public went wild over it. Of course, when it stopped, the reaction was very great. People grew dumb and suspicious. Some thought it was all a hoax; and many were quite sure that it never worked at all. That kind of odium we have had to endure for eight years, till now I trust, we have at last silenced the unbelievers.

After the failure of 1858 came our darkest days. When a thing is dead, it is hard to galvanize it into life. It is more difficult to revive an old enterprise than to start a new one. The freshness and novelty are gone, and the feeling of disappointment discourages further effort.

Other causes delayed a new attempt. This country had become involved in a tremendous war; and while the nation was struggling for life, it had no time to spend in foreign enterprises.

But in England the project was still kept alive. The Atlantic Telegraph Company kept up its organization. It had a noble body of directors, who had faith in the enterprise, and looked beyond its present low estate to ultimate success. I cannot name them all, but I must speak of our Chairman—the Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY—a gentleman who did not join us in the hour of victory, but in what seemed the hour of despair, after the failure of 1858, and who has been a steady support through all these years. The Deputy Chairman, Mr. LAMPSON, has been made a Baronet for his connection with the enterprise. Our faithful Secretary, Mr. SAWARD, too, did much to keep alive the interest of the British public.

All this time the science of submarine telegraphy was making progress. The British Government appointed a Commission to investigate the whole subject. It was composed of eminent scientific men and practical engineers—GALTON, WHEATSTONE, FAIRBAIRN, BIDDER, VARLEY and LATIMER and EDWIN CLARK—with the Secretary of the Company, Mr. SAWARD—names to be held in honor in connection with this enterprise, along with those of other English engineers, such as STEPHENSON and BRUNEL, and WHITWORTH, and LLOYD and JOSHUA FIELDING, who gave time and thought and labor freely to this enterprise, refusing all compensation. This Commission sat for nearly two years, and spent many thousands of pounds in experiments. The result was a clear conviction in every mind that it was possible to lay a telegraph across the Atlantic. Science was also being all the while applied to practice. Submarine cables were made of greater size. No was made of the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. The latter was laid by my friend, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, who thus rendered another service to his country, and gained a fresh title to the honor which was conferred upon him for his part in laying the first Atlantic cable.

When the scientific and engineering problems were solved, we took heart again, and began to prepare for a fresh attempt. This was in 1863. In this country—though the war was still raging—I went from city to city, holding meetings and trying to raise capital, but with poor success. Men came and listened, and said "it was all very fine," and "hoped I would succeed," but did nothing. In one of the cities they gave me a large meeting, and passed some beautiful resolutions, and appointed a committee of "solid men" to canvass the city, but I did not get a solitary subscriber! In this City I did better, though money came by the hardest. By personal solicitations, encouraged by you, Sir, and other good friends, I succeeded in raising £70,000. Since not many had faith, I must present one example to the contrary, though it was a little later. When almost all hope, and in fact a hopeless scheme, one gentleman came to me and purchased stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to the amount of $100,000. That was Mr. LORING ANDREWS, who is here this evening to see his faith rewarded. But at the time I speak of, it was plain that our main hope must be in England, and I went to London. There, too, it dragged heavily. There was a profound discouragement. Many had lost before, and were not willing to throw more money into the sea. We needed £600,000, and with our utmost efforts we had raised less than half, and there the enterprise stood in a dead lock. It was plain that we must have help from some new quarter. I looked around to find a man who had broad shoulders, and could carry a heavy load, and who would be a giant in the cause. It was at this time I was introduced to a gentleman, whom I would hold up to the American public as a specimen of a great-hearted Englishman, Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY. You may never have heard his name, but in London he is known as one of the men who has made British enterprise and British capital felt in all parts of the earth. I went to see him, though with fear and trembling. He received me kindly, and put me through such an examination as I never had before. I thought I was in the witness box. He asked every possible question, but my answers satisfied him, and he ended by saying it was an enterprise which ought to be carried out, and that he would be one of ten men to furnish the money to do it. This was a pledge of £50,000 sterling! Encouraged by this noble effort, I found another of equal magnitude, though it was almost like trying to find two Wellingtons. But he was found in Mr. JOHN PENDER, of Manchester. I went to his office one day in London, and we walked together to the House of Commons, and before we got there he said he would take an equal share with Mr. BRASSEY.

The action of these two gentlemen was a turning point in the history of our enterprise; for it led shortly after to a union of the well-known firm of GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. with the Gutta Percha Company, making of the two one grand concern known as "The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company," which included not only Mr. BRASSEY and Mr. PENDER, but other men of great wealth, such as Mr. LAORON ELLIOT and Mr. BARCLAY, of London, and Mr. HENRY BEWLEY, of Dublin, and which, thus reinforced with immense capital, took up the whole enterprise in its strong arms. We needed, I have said, £600,000, and with all our efforts in England and America we raised only £285,000. This new company now came forward, and offered to ship came with us and contribute £315,000, besides £100,000 of the bonds, and to make its own profits contingent on success. Mr. RICHARD A. GLASS was made Managing Director, and gave energy and vigor to all its departments, being admirably seconded by the Secretary, Mr. SHUTER. Mr. GLASS has been recently knighted for his services in carrying out the Atlantic Telegraph—an honor which he most justly deserves.

A few days after half a dozen gentlemen joined together and bought the *Great Eastern*, to lay the cable; and at the head of this Company was placed Mr. DANIEL GOOCH, a member of Parliament, and Chairman of the Great Western Railway, who was with us in both the expeditions which followed, and who for his services has been made a Baronet of the United Kingdom. His son, Mr. CHARLES GOOCH, a volunteer in the service, who worked faithfully on board the *Great Eastern*, we are happy to welcome here to-night.

The good fortune which favored us in our ship favored us also in our commander. Many of you know Capt. ANDERSON, who was for years in the Cunard line. You may have crossed the sea with him, and you remember how kind he was; how clear-eyed and prompt in his duty, and yet always the quiet and modest gentleman. How well he did his part in two expeditions the result has proved, and it was just that a mark of Royal favor should fall on that manly head.

Thus organized, the work of making a new Atlantic cable was begun. The core was prepared with infinite care, under the able superintendence of Mr. LATIMER CLARK and Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, and the whole was completed in about eight months. As fast as ready, it was taken on board the *Great Eastern* and coiled in three enormous tanks, and on the 15th of July, 1865, the ship started on her memorable voyage.

I will not stop to tell the story of that expedition. For a week all went well; we had paid out 1,200 miles of cable, and had only 600 mile further to go, when hauling in the cable to remedy a fault, it parted and went to the bottom. That day I can never forget—how men paced the deck in despair, looking out on the broad sea that had swallowed up their hopes; and then how the brave CANNING for nine days and nights dragged the bottom of the ocean for our lost treasure, and though he grappled it three times, failed to bring it to the surface. The story of that expedition, as written by Dr. RUSSELL, who was on board the *Great Eastern*, is one of the most marvelous chapters in the whole history of modern enterprise. We returned to England defeated, yet full of resolution to begin the battle anew. Measures were at once taken to make a second cable, and fit out a new expedition; and with that assurance I came home last Autumn.

In December I went back again, when lo, all our hopes had sunk to nothing. The Attorney-General of England had given his written opinion that we had no legal right, without a special act of Parliament, (which could not be obtained under a year,) to issue the new 12 per cent. shares, on which we relied to raise our capital. This was a terrible blow. The works were at once stopped, and the money which had been paid in returned to the subscribers. Such was the state of things only ten months ago. I reached London on the 24th of December, and the next day was not a "merry Christmas" to me. But it was an inexpressible comfort to have the counsel of such men as Sir DANIEL GOOCH and Sir RICHARD ATLWELL, and to hear unbothered Mr. BRASSEY tell us to go ahead, and it need were, he would put down £60,000 more! It was finally concluded that the best course was *to organize a new company*, which should assume the work, and so originated the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. It was formed by ten gentlemen who met around a table in London, and put down £10,000 apiece. I hope the excellent Secretary of this Company, Mr. DEANE, who came with us across the ocean, will write its history, and tell the world what life and vigor were comprised in its Board of Directors. The great Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company—undaunted by the failure of last year, answered us with a subscription of £100,000. Soon after the books were opened to the public, through the eminent banking-house of J. S. MORGAN & Co., and in fourteen days we had raised the whole £600,000. Then the work began again, and went on with speed. Never was greater energy infused into any enterprise. It was only the 1st day of March that the new company was formed, and was registered as a company the next day; and yet such was the vigor and dispatch that in five months from that day the cable had been manufactured, shipped on the *Great Eastern*, stretched across the Atlantic, and was sending messages, literally swift as lightning, from continent to continent.

Yet this was not "a lucky hit"—a fine run across the ocean in calm weather. It was the worst weather I ever knew at that season of the year. In the dispatch which appeared in the New-York papers you may have read, "The weather has been most pleasant." I wrote it "unpleasant." We had fogs and storms almost the whole way. Our success was the result of the highest science combined with practical experience. Everything was perfectly organized to the minutest detail. We had on board an admirable staff of officers, such men as HALPIN and BECKWITH; and engineers long used to this business, such as CANNING, and CLIFFORD, and TEMPLE, the first of whom has been knighted for his part in this great achievement; and electricians such as Prof. THOMSON of Glasgow, and WILLOUGHBY SMITH, and LAWS; while Mr. C. F. VARLEY, our companion of the year before, who stands among the first in knowledge and practical skill, remained with Sir RICHARD GLASS at Valentia, to keep watch at that end of the line; and Mr. LATIMER CLARK, who was to test the cable when done. Of these gentlemen, Prof. THOMSON, as one of the earliest and most eminent electricians of England, has received the same mark of distinction. England honors herself when she thus pays honor to science; and it is fit that the Government which honored enemistry in Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, should honor electrical science in Sir WILLIAM THOMSON.

But our work was not over. After landing the cable safely at Newfoundland, we had another task—to return to mid-ocean and recover that lost in the expedition of last year. This achievement has perhaps excited more surprise than the other. Many even now "don't understand it," and every day I am asked "how it was done?" Well, it does seem rather difficult to fish for a jewel at the bottom of the ocean two and a half miles deep. But it is not so very difficult—when you know how. You may be sure we did not go a-fishing at random, nor was our success mere "luck." It was the triumph of the highest nautical and engineering skill. We had four ships, and on board of them some of the best seamen in England, men who knew the ocean as a hunter knows every trail in the forest. There was Capt. MORIARTY, who was in the *Agamemnon* in 1857-8. He was in the *Great Eastern* last year, and saw the cable when it broke; and he and Capt. ANDERSON at once took their observations so exactly, that they could go right to the spot. After finding it, they marked the line of the cable by a row of buoys; for fogs would come down, and shut out sun and stars, so that no man could take an observation. These buoys were anchored a few miles apart. They were numbered, and each had a flag-staff on it, so that it could be seen by day; and a lantern by night. Thus the ship was always kept within sight of two or four miles, so as to come broadside on, and then casting over the grapnel, drifted slowly down upon it, dragging the bottom of the ocean as we went. At first it was a little awkward to fish in such deep water, but our men got used to it, and soon could cast a grapnel almost as straight as an old whaler throws a harpoon. Our fishing line was of formidable size—the rope, twisted fifteen wire to the steel, so as to bear a strain of thirty tons. It took about two hours for the grapnel to reach bottom, but we could tell when it struck. I often went to the bow, and sat on the rope, and could feel by the quiver that the grapnel was dragging on the bottom two miles under us. But it was a very slow business. We had storms and calms, and fogs and squalls. Still we worked on day after day. And on the 17th of August, we got the cable up, and had it in full sight for five minutes, a long, slimy monster, fresh from the ooze of the ocean's bed, but our men began to cheer so wildly that it seemed to be frightened, and suddenly broke away, and went down into the sea. This accident kept us at work two weeks longer, but, finally, on the last night of August we caught it. We had cast the grapnel thirty times. It was a little before midnight on Friday night that we hooked the cable, and it was a little after midnight Sunday morning when we got it on board. What was the anxiety of those twenty-six hours! The strain on every man's life was like the strain on the cable itself. When finally it appeared, it was midnight; the lanterns of the ship, and in the boats around our bows, as they flashed in the faces of the men, showed them eagerly watching for the cable to appear on the water. At length it was brought to the surface. All who were allowed to approach crowded forward to see it. Yet not a word was spoken, only the voices of the officers in command were heard giving their orders, and all breath hung on the issue. It was only when it was brought over the bow and on to the deck that men dared to breathe. Even then they hardly believed their eyes. Some crept toward it to feel of it, to be sure it was there. Then we carried it along to the electricians' room, to see if our long sought for treasure was alive or dead. A few minutes of suspense, and a flash told of the lightning current again set free. Then did the feeling long pent up burst forth. Some turned away their heads and wept. Others broke into cheers, and the cry ran from man to man, and was heard down in the engine rooms, deck below deck, and from the boats on the water, and the other ships, while rockets lighted up the darkness of the night. Then with thankful hearts we turned our faces again to the west. But soon the wind rose, and for thirty-six hours we were exposed to all the dangers of a storm on the Atlantic. Yet in the very height and fury of the gale, as I sat in the electricians' room, a flash of light came up from the deep, which having crossed to Ireland, came back to me in mid-ocean, telling that those so dear to me, whom I had left on the banks of the Hudson, were well, and following us with their wishes and their prayers. It was like a whisper of God from the sea, bidding me keep heart and hope. The *Great Eastern* bore herself proudly through the storm, as if she knew that the vital cord, which was to join two hemispheres, hung at her stern; and so, on Saturday, the 7th of September, we brought our second cable saf

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA, OR RED JACKET. By the late WILLIAM L. STONE. With a Memoir of the author by his son. Albany: J. MUNSELL.

The importance of the contributions made to the history of the American Indians by the late WILLIAM L. STONE was long ago recognized, and it is gratifying to receive new proof of the esteem in which his works are held in the issue from the Munsell press—which has achieved a high reputation for the accuracy and elegance of its work—of this new edition of the *Life and Times of Red Jacket.* The present Mr. WILLIAM L. STONE bids fair to perpetuate the reputation which descends to him by virtue of his name, for he has entered with commendable zeal into the investigations left unfinished by his father, and in a brief preface to this volume promises to write, as soon as circumstances will permit," the earlier history of the Iroquois Confederacy from the discovery down to the year 1735, thus completing the work which Mr. STONE the senior originally proposed to himself. In the sketch of WM. L. STONE, which accompanies the edition of the *Life of Red Jacket,* we have a very acceptable and entirely interesting addition to the volume. Mr. STONE commenced his newspaper career in the office of the Cooperstown *Federalist,* where he secured the position of printer's apprentice. To make sure of the place, which he saw advertised, he walked forty miles during the night, taking with him as his outfit a Mexican silver quarter and a small bundle of clothes. It was agreed that his father should clothe him for three years, but before this time was up, Col. PRENTISS, the proprietor of the *Federalist,* established the *American* at Herkimer, and sent Mr. STONE to take charge of it in place of his own brother, who proved to be rather an imprudent manager. Subsequently Mr. STONE purchased the paper from Mr. PRENTISS, and after struggling along for a few months succeeded at last in getting his head above water, and paid off the notes he had given. The last war with Great Britain broke out while Mr. STONE had charge of the *American,* and he got quite a reputation for enterprise and increased the circulation of his paper materially by gathering the news from the passengers by the stage-coach as it passed through Herkimer, and issuing extras briefly summing up the points. In 1814 Mr. STONE sold out his interest in the *American* and removed to Hudson, having purchased the *Northern Whig.* Here he remained two years, when he removed to Albany to take charge of the *Daily Advertiser,* which he had purchased, and which had been merged into the Albany *Gazette.* After working here faithfully for two years he found himself stripped of every cent by the dishonesty of his employees. But he still kept up his courage. In 1819 he removed to Hartford, where he succeeded THEODORE DWIGHT as editor of the *Mirror.* While here by the way he assisted in editing a weekly journal called the *Knights of the Round Table,* he being the President of the Club, and taking the character of *Sir Launcelot.* In 1821 Mr. STONE removed to New-York, succeeding Mr. ZACHARIAH LEWIS as editor of the *Commercial Advertiser.* The *Commercial,* which had always been a Federal organ, became a staunch advocate of the principles of the Clintonians under Mr. STONE's management, and it did its part in aiding to push the Erie Canal to completion. Mr. STONE, as one of the most zealous champions of the undertaking, was appointed to write the narrative of the celebration, receiving a silver medal and box from the Common Council of the City with the thanks of that body. In connection with this undertaking, and its influence in building up the interior towns of the State, Mr. STONE used to tell the following anecdote: "In 1820 he visited Syracuse with JOSHUA FORMAN, the founder of that city, and one of the earliest and most zealous friends of the Erie Canal. 'I lodged for the night,' says Mr. STONE, 'at a miserable tavern, thronged by a company of salt-boilers from Salina, forming a group of about as rough looking specimens of humanity as I had ever seen. Their wild visages, beards thick and long, and matted hair even now rise up in dark, distant and picturesque effect before me. It was in October, and a flurry of snow during the night had rendered the morning aspect of the country more dreary than the evening before. The few houses I have already described, standing upon low and almost marshy ground, and surrounded by trees and entangled thickets, presented a very uninviting scene. 'Mr. FORMAN,' said I, 'do you call this a village? It would make an owl weep to fly over it.' 'Never mind,' said he in reply, '*you will live to see it a city yet.*'" Mr. STONE did, indeed, live to see it a city, when he wrote the above in 1840, with Mayor and Aldermen, and a population of more than twelve thousand.

The course taken by Mr. STONE upon the Slavery question is well remembered by all newspaper readers. Some curious and interesting reminiscences of the political contests through which Mr. STONE passed are given in the shape of letters from WILLIAM JAY, Chief-Justice SPENCER, President HARRISON, Mr. EVERETT, &c., &c., and a full account is given of his general literary labors, as well as of those in connection with the New-York State Historical Agency, which project he originated. A characteristic letter from Mr. GREELEY, giving some reminiscences of Mr. STONE, and intimating that "in time" he hopes to imitate the example given by him in retiring from editorial responsibilities, closes this very interesting sketch of the life of one who occupied a large space in the political history of our State, and who did much for its material development.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS, FROM THE COLLECTION OF DR. LUDWIG NOHL. ALSO HIS LETTERS TO THE ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF OLMUTZ, K. W. FROM THE COLLECTION OF DR. LUDWIG RITTER VON KOCHEL. Translated by Lady WALLACE, with a portrait and *fac-simile.* 2 vols. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Collections of letters written by those whose lives have been thought worth describing, cannot take the place of biographies, but they always form invaluable supplements to them. The perusal of these free and informal expressions often suggests to the most casual reader points that intimate friends may have overlooked, or that they have regarded as of little consequence, but which are, nevertheless, of value as shedding light on some passages in lives of which the public wish to know all they can, and which might otherwise have been but imperfectly understood. These letters of BEETHOVEN remove misapprehensions and correct misstatements which have crept into the biographies of the illustrious composer. They show that he did not live in the most abject poverty, and at the same time they give us glimpses at the ardent affection of which his great heart was capable, by letting us see how deep an interest he took in the welfare of his nephew, whom he came to regard as a son, after laboring so perseveringly to rescue him from the life of vice into which his own mother sought to drag him down. At one time he writes to this nephew: "I have been assured, though as yet it is only a matter of conjecture, that a clandestine intercourse has been renewed between your mother and yourself. Am I doomed again to experience such detestable ingratitude? No! If the tie is to be severed, so be it! By such ingratitude you will incur the hatred of all impartial persons." And again he reproaches him as follows: "Misled as you have been, it would be no bad thing were you at length to cultivate *simplicity and truth,* for my heart has been so deeply wounded by your deceitful conduct, that it is difficult to forget it. Even were I disposed to submit like an ox to so hard a yoke without murmuring, if you pursue the same course toward others, you will never succeed in gaining the love of any one. As God is my witness, I can think of nothing but you and my contemptible brother, and the detestable family that I am afflicted with. May God vouchsafe to listen to my prayer, for never again can I trust you!" and this letter he signs, "Your father, alas! Yet, fortunately not your father." Still later he repents of his harshness, and thus appeals to the young man whom he addresses as his "Dear son:" "Say no more! only come to my arms; not one harsh word shall you hear! For God's sake do not bring misery on your own head. You shall be received as lovingly as ever. We can discuss in a friendly manner what is to be done and settled as to the future. I pledge my word of honor you shall meet with no reproaches from me, which, indeed, could no longer avail. You need expect only the most affectionate care and assistance from me. Only come! Come to the faithful heart of—Your father, BEETHOVEN." That one who was doing so much to delight others should have been himself affected with deafness, is one of those singular dispensations of Providence, the explanation of which is beyond human philosophy, and it would have been strange had not BEETHOVEN felt the affliction most keenly. To his friend NEGELER he wrote in a letter dated Vienna, June 29, 1800: "I can with truth say that my life is very wretched; for nearly two years past I have avoided all society, because I find it impossible to say to people, I am deaf! In any other profession this might be more tolerable, but in mine such a condition is truly frightful. Besides, what would my enemies say to this?—and they are not few in number. To give you some idea of my extraordinary deafness, I must tell you that in the theatre I am obliged to lean close up against the orchestra in order to understand the actors, and when a little way off I hear none of the high notes of instruments or singers. It is most astonishing that in conversation some people never seem to observe this; being subject to fits of absence, they attribute it to that cause. I often can scarcely hear a person if speaking low; I can distinguish the tones, but not the words, and yet I feel it intolerable if any shouts to me. Heaven alone knows how it is to end." The great composer had other trials, of course, but in comparison with this most of them were trivial. It is needless to say that the letters abound in matter which will be intensely interesting to every admirer of BEETHOVEN. As a frontispiece to the first volume we have a steel engraving of BEETHOVEN from an original portrait, and the frontispiece to the second volume is a *fac-simile* score, which is fearfully and wonderfully made. How the printers could make it out is a mystery.

THE GREAT REBELLION: ITS SECRET HISTORY, RISE, PROGRESS AND DISASTROUS FAILURE. By JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia. The political life of the author vindicated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Not long ago there was published a story of life in the South during the war, the manuscript of which, the author averred, he ran the risk of his life in preserving; and the editor of this volume tells us that the main part of it was committed to the French Consul at Richmond early in 1861, by Mr. BOTTS, just in time to save it from seizure by the rebel authorities, who had the distinguished Unionist apprehended upon the suspicion that he was engaged in writing a secret history of the rebellion. These two facts are suggestive. They start the inquiry: How many volumes of manuscript may there yet be in the South which have been secreted by their authors? And are they all to have a resurrection one after another? During the interview with Capt. GOODWYN at the time of his arrest, Mr. BOTTS relates that he told the officer that he could have the manuscript of this letter on one condition—that he should bring him the affidavit of JEFF. DAVIS, sworn to before Judge HALIBURTON, that upon the delivery of the paper it should be transferred without alteration or mutilation to the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner* for publication just as it came from his hand, and he offered further to advance five hundred or even one thousand dollars to pay the expenses of printing it. When asked why he was so anxious to have it published, the editor of the volume states that Mr. BOTTS, "rising from his seat, and advancing toward the Captain, at the same time shaking his huge fist within a few inches of his face, and speaking with great vehemence in voice and manner, replied, "Because, by Heaven, Sir, if the people could read it and learn the truth, it would lead to a revolution *within a revolution,* in which I could take active part." It is not strange that Capt. GOODWYN should have retreated precipitately after this outburst, but the incident is, nevertheless, somewhat amusing, as an illustration of the estimate Mr. BOTTS places upon the letters which he writes with such amazing ease and frequency. Those who take up this volume expecting to learn anything heretofore kept secret regarding the rise and development of the rebellion will be disappointed. In the unrelenting warfare he has carried on against the secession movement Mr. BOTTS has used over and over again every weapon in his armory, and here they are only gathered together and placed in their proper order. In other words, the volume is almost exclusively made up from the speeches made and letters written by Mr. BOTTS since his entrance upon public life. He dedicates the work to "Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., as a mark of the esteem, gratitude and affectionate regard felt for the Commander of the Army of the United States; not only for the deliverance of the author, but of his native State, and the whole South, from the most oppressive, grinding and detestable military despotism of which history furnishes a record since the blessings of freedom have been understood, and the true principles of Christianity introduced."

OUTPOST. By J. G. AUSTIN, author of "Dora Darling; or, The Daughter of the Regiment." Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Taking a plot the main incident of which is by no means original, Miss AUSTIN has worked up a story which will be sure to appeal to the sympathies of timorous mothers, as well as to the sensibilities of affectionate brothers and sisters. 'Toinette Legrange, a little girl six years old, is lost in New-York one evening, and is carried home by the stereotyped hag in such cases made and provided—Mother Winch—who maltreats her and strips off her good clothes, which she endeavors to dispose of at a pawnbroker's. 'Toinette succeeds in escaping from her clutches and falls into the hands of an enthusiastic young Irishman, when she is seized with a brain fever. In this illness she loses distinct recollections of her home, and soon after is stolen by an organ-grinder, who takes her out west. A railroad accident throws her under the charge of "Dora Darling," the heroine of Miss AUSTIN's previous story, "The Child of the Regiment," and she takes her to Iowa, where a farm, "Outpost," as it is called, has been left Dora by the Colonel of the regiment to which she was formerly attached. 'Toinette lives here quite happily with her protectress until a chain of incidents, which must be learned from the work itself, reveals her whereabouts to her parents, to whom she is of course restored. Some of the characters are overdrawn, but the story is told with much vivacity, and will be eagerly perused by the younger class of readers.

SUNNYBANK. By "Marion Harland," author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," &c. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

We have had such a surfeit of war literature lately that it gives the reader a sense of weariness to open still another story, even by so vigorous a writer as "Marion Harland," which is devoted to the incidents of the late struggle. A Virginia gentleman, Mr. Lacy, a Unionist, has his home at "Sunnybank." His daughter, Miss Elinor, becomes engaged to a Northern man in business in the South, who is compelled to leave at the outbreak of the war. Agatha, a dependent of the family, also falls in love with Mr. Wilton, Elinor's affianced, while Rolf Kingston at the same time conceives a violent passion for Elinor. The joint schemings of Agatha and Rolf to accomplish their individual ends form the groundwork of an exciting story, which is decidedly sensational in some of its parts. The author avows herself a Virginian by birth, and in drawing out the details of her story evidently aims to keep favor with Northerners and Southerners alike, and it is not difficult to predict that she will displease both. The arguments in favor of and against the rebellion are much more evenly balanced than are the descriptions of the national and rebel soldiers. Those of the latter class to whom we are introduced generally belong to the chivalry, while many of those who fought in the Union ranks are described as brutes and robbers. Some of the incidents in the plot will not bear criticism; as, for instance, Elinor's weakness in finally accepting Rolf, and the way in which she is freed from the engagement; but "Marion Harland" writes for the multitude, and that she appreciates their wants the marked success of her productions shows. *Sunnybank,* it should be stated, is a sequel to *Alone,* although a knowledge of the latter is not essential to a perusal of the former.

ESSAYS ON ART. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

A writer in one of the popular periodicals lately asked and tried to answer the question: Why have we no *Saturday Reviews?* One, and doubtless the chief reason, is that there are few men of elegant leisure among us who can give their time to the preparation of papers upon art and kindred topics chiefly because of the pleasure they find in the work. Here there is a ceaseless and stirring activity which is not all conducive to the composition of these quiet and thoughtful essays, and which at the same time militates against their favorable reception when they are once produced. These essays by Mr. PALGRAVE have for the most part appeared in the *Saturday Review.* Nearly one-half of the volume is taken up with criticisms upon the paintings exhibited in the Royal Academy at the exhibitions of 1863, '64, and '65. Then there are discussions of Japanese art, of sensational art, of the position of sculpture in England, &c., &c. Mr. PALGRAVE declares that the main object of the book is, by examples taken chiefly from the works of cotemporaries, to illustrate the truths, that art has fixed principles, of which any one may attain the knowledge who is not wanting in natural taste, and that this knowledge adds greatly to our pleasure, by giving it depth, permanence, and intelligibility. The more we test and weigh our enjoyment, he remarks, the more we make it rest upon fact, the stronger and more uniform does it become. His aim has been principally to exclude matters of temporary interest, and to soften down these asperities of censure, a bias toward which is, in his view, one of the most besetting temptations of anonymous literature. Although the essays were written for English readers, there is much in them of interest to Americans, and our own critics might study many of the papers with profit.

Miscellaneous.

—The first number of the *Quarterly of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America* is issued with the current month. In appearance it is quite a presentable periodical, and its contents show that it is likely to receive a cordial support from those who are interested in the important organization of which it aims to be the organ. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY contributes an article on "How Shall I Read the Bible," Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG one on "Divine Worship," Rev. G. P. HAYS one on the "Relation of Pastors and Young Men's Christian Associations," and other writers, not so well known, papers upon a variety of topics pertaining to the interests of the body in general. These associations, which are widely scattered, are everywhere doing a good work, and those interested in sustaining them should support a periodical of this character.

—This is certainly the millennium of magazine writers, for the number of new periodicals must consume nearly all the passable material that can be produced. The last venture, which is to be under the joint editorship of Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and J. R. GILLMORE, has just received its name, which will be the *Northern Lights.* It will be issued in weekly and monthly parts, each weekly part containing forty large octavo pages; and it will be illustrated from designs by the best artists. Notwithstanding the statement that the object of this periodical would be the encouragement of young writers, it announces a list of writers very much as other magazines have been in the habit of doing.

—Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, the official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of this City, has in press a new work on phonography, entitled *The Complete Phonographer:* being an inductive exposition of Phonography, with its application to all branches of reporting, and affording the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. It is also intended as a school-book.

—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON announce for speedy publication, Lord MACAULAY's speeches and poems, with the report and notes on the Indian Penal Code, to match the History; *Charles Wesley,* seen in his finer and less familiar poems, edited by FREDERIC M. BIRD; *Antonius,* a dramatic poem, by J. C. HEYWOOD; *Venetian Life,* by W. D. HOWELLS, second edition, enlarged.

—The first number of the *Richmond Eclectic,* which is to be edited by Revs. MOSES D. HOGE and WILLIAM BROWN, will make its appearance on Saturday in the City after which it takes its name.

— An edition of DORES *Milton* has been received by Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Curiosities of Taxation in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The City Assessors have got through with their enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of Philadelphia, and with the assessment of their property with a view to the tax levy for 1867, and their work has been examined and approved by the Board of Revisors. It seems that there are 125,828 persons in the city who pay taxes for the support of our local Government. The Twentieth Ward boasts the greatest number of tax-paying citizens, the figures for that ward being 8,902; while the smallest is the Twenty-seventh Ward, which has but 2,100 citizens upon its tax list. The total assessed value of real estate in the city is $166,350,666; but as the practice is to assess real estate at a rate far below its real value, these figures do not give a correct estimate of the worth of the houses and lands in the consolidated city. The Sixth Ward looms up highest in respect to the value of real estate. The figures for this part of the city are $20,548,200. The Seventeenth Ward has but $2,150,135 worth of real estate within its bounds; and it stands the lowest in the scale; but the Third, Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh Wards do not greatly out-do it. The Fifth Ward has the largest number of "flush" citizens within its bounds, and it has no less than $3,885,959 at interest. The First, Fourth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards seem "short," as they do not acknowledge having any money out on interest. In respect to furniture the Eighth Ward makes the largest pretensions: the chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, carpets, &c., of that favored region being valued at $773,475. The Third Ward must be very bare of articles of domestic comfort, as $200 are the figures for that Ward under the furniture head. The scarcity of gold watches that is indicated by the Assessors' list is somewhat remarkable, there being but 4,707 in the entire city. Even in the Twenty-second Ward, which seems to be the local paradise of watch-wearers, there are but 758 gold time-pieces. The Eleventh Ward has but three gold watches within its bounds, a circumstance that will excite surprise among those who know the substantial character of many of its citizens. The First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards discard *in toto* all such vanities as gold levers, as not a single watch above a plain silver affair is accounted for in either of them. We incline to the opinion that if the wearers of gold watches went scot-free in respect to taxation, the figures would be somewhat different in an enumeration of this description of portable property.

The Hawaiian Islands and their New Attorney-General.

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* alludes as follows to the past history of the Hawaiian Islands, and the recent appointment of Hon. STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts, to a similar position under the Hawaiian Government:

"It is well known that the Hawaiian Islands are indebted to the American missionaries for the introduction of Christianity and civilization. The King and his chiefs, accustomed to look to their heathen priests for political as well as spiritual guidance, in accepting the faith, also gradually adopted the Democratic views of their new teachers, and relaxed their iron rule over the people. With a magnanimity rarely exhibited by more enlighted sovereigns, KAMEHAMEHA III. relinquished his absolute power over his subjects, and in 1849 granted to them a Constitution which limited his prerogatives and defined the rights of chiefs and people. In 1862 a more perfect Constitution was adopted, which was drawn up by the late Chief-Justice WM. L. LEE, the great benefactor of the Hawaiian race, who was a graduate of Cambridge Law School and classmate of Mr. PHILLIPS. It was modeled after that of the United States, and embodied the axiom that all men were born free and equal, granted to the people universal suffrage, the right of separate representation and the control of the public money. It was opposed by some of the English advisers of the King on account of its liberal concessions and its democratic features, but gave general satisfaction. Owing to various causes, chief among which were the death of KAMEHAMEHA III., in 1855, and of Judge LEE, in 1857, and the neglect of our Government to foster its relations with the group, American influence in the Government rapidly declined. The young sovereign, dazzled by the splendors of royalty which he had witnessed in European courts, began to chafe under the constitutional limitations of his prerogative, and, turning from the American Mission to whom he and his people owed so much, was readily induced to request the aid of the Queen of England in the establishment of a mission of the Church of England in his dominions. The Southern rebellion was eagerly seized upon by his English advisers as a proof of the weakness of republican institutions, and the King naturally adopted the views of leading British statesmen, that "the bubble of Democracy had burst." On the King's death, in 1863, his brother, the present sovereign, abrogated the Constitution of 1852, and gave to his people a substitute, in the formation of which they had no voice, and which took from them the rights of universal suffrage and control over the treasury, and increased the power of the sovereign.

The people, taken by surprise at this *coup d'état,* have outwardly acquiesced in the new order of things, but great dissatisfaction exists in the infringement of their liberties, and a strong hope is expressed that the old Constitution, or the rights which it guaranteed to them, will yet be restored. The political future of the group is involved in uncertainty. The old line of Hawaiian chiefs is nearly extinct. The present King is the last of his family, the succession being cut off by the recent death of his sister, the Princess VICTORIA, the heiress to the throne. He is an intelligent and well-educated sovereign, and cannot fail to recognize that the United States, to whom the kingdom owes its Christianity, its civilization, and even the preservation of its nationality, have paramount interests in the group, and are his natural protectors and allies. The recent triumphant vindication of the strength of our democratic institutions, and the consequent change in European sentiment toward us, have not been without effect upon the Hawaiian Government. The selection of a staunch Republican, like Mr. PHILLIPS, for so important a position in its Cabinet is a significant evidence of the fact.

Mr. PHILLIPS possesses admirable qualifications for the duties which he has undertaken, and the Hawaiian Government is to be congratulated in having secured his services. Firm in his convictions, but conciliatory in his deportment, he will strive to harmonize differences while maintaining the honor and dignity of the State. While he will faithfully endeavor to promote the best interests of the Government he serves, he will always be loyal to the cause of human liberty, and to those great republican principles in which he was brought up.

Enjoying to a large degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, his acceptance of office under so distant and feeble a nationality was a matter of surprise to many of his friends, who were anticipating for him a brilliant career of usefulness and honor at home. But those acquainted with the state of affairs at the Islands, the uncertainty of their political future, the importance of their geographical position, and the continual efforts of France and England for their possession or control, feel that Mr. PHILLIPS has a position of great influence and responsibility, in which he will be able to render eminent service both to the Hawaiian Nation and to American interests in that archipelago."

A Rebel Prisoner's Gratitude to His Loyal Nurse.

Some time since a letter was received at the State House in Boston addressed to several different names, all similar in sound but different in the spelling. The Surgeon-General knew at once that it could only be meant for a certain lady who had been most devoted during the war as a nurse at the front, where her exposure was great and her labors untiring. He sent it to her. On opening, she found that it was in a disguised hand and without signature, intentionally so, that the writer might not be recognized, or the inclosure—three or four hundred dollars—returned to him. It was from a rebel soldier, who said he was wounded, taken prisoner, and had a limb amputated in a Federal hospital, where he was attended by the lady to whom the letter was directed, as nearly as he could recall her name, having only heard it spoken. He stated that he was so affected by her kindness and care, that he determined if he ever got well and returned home, he would, when the war was over, sell what little property he had and forward the proceeds to her as a proof of his gratitude, and he had taken this method to carry out his noble resolution. The recipient of the letter remembers the case, but has forgotten, if she ever knew, the patient's name.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR PIERS AND WHARVES.

Second Meeting of the State Senate Committee—Another Conference and Presentation of Views.

The Committee of six appointed by the State Senate to examine and report upon the condition of the piers, wharves, and bulkheads of New-York and Brooklyn met at 1:30 P. M., yesterday, in the City Hall Common Council Chamber. The following Committeemen were present: Messrs. PIERSON, (Chairman,) LOW, LA BAU, STANFORD, and THOS. MURPHY. Other parties representing various dock interests were also present. The Chairman intimated upon opening the session that they were ready to hear from the Harbor Masters.

Judge EDMONDS, representing the Harbor Masters, canal interests and New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, then offered a memorandum of the views he would present. The first point was the legal rights and position of the State, City and individual owners, which he had laid before the Committee on the previous meeting. The second point was the detail of the respective ownerships, embracing the question how much of the piers, &c., is outside of the 400-feet line. Outside of that line there was no interest excepting that which belonged to the State. And again, how much was outside of that four hundred-feet line for which individual owners or the City held grants; also, the nature of the grants; whether they are of a freehold interest, an absolute ownership, or whether they are merely leasehold interests of the parties deriving their title from the State or City. He referred upon the subject to the maps of the Citizens' Association and the report of the Commissioners of the Land Office relative to harbor encroachments, transmitted to the Senate in January, 1862. The third point he wished to present was the present condition of the piers and wharves of the City, embracing the mode of construction and present state of repair, and the unauthorized intrusion upon the wharves, piers and slips of the City. He referred the Committee to their personal examination of the piers, also to the maps of the Citizens' Association, and to the evidence of the Pilot Commissioners. The fourth point was the question of revenue. He would refer to the statement which the Mayor offered to lay before the Committee, also to the statement made by the counsel of the Citizens' Association upon that point. He would also lay before the Committee the list of piers belonging to the City and leases thereon, showing the nature of the past revenue. As to the future revenue he would state that no revenue whatever ought to be derived by State or City from the piers and docks, excepting just so much as was necessary to keep them in repair. The revenue heretofore derived, the Committee would see, was derived from the commerce and business of the State, and not from the inhabitants of the City of New-York. If the commerce of the world was invited here we had no right, and it was not discreet or prudent, to charge any expense more than was absolutely necessary to keep in repair the conveniences thus used. More than $80,000 a year was expended for the repair of docks and piers.

Mr. STRANAHAN—In what way do you provide for the construction of docks?

Judge EDMONDS said he would come to that. The lessees of the City had rights which could not be disturbed; but he understood that in every one of these leases there was a power of defeasance by which the Common Council might revoke the leases. He might not be properly informed, but the Committee should look into this. It had been asserted that the matter could not be touched, as it would interfere with the rights of the lessees. Care must also be taken, he said, that commerce shall not be driven from the City. He would propose as a remedy for these difficulties to take the thing entirely out of the control of the City authorities, whose injurious effects the experience of the last 50 years would illustrate. He would propose the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, deriving authority from the State Government instead of the City, for the State was as much interested as the City. After it had passed into the hands of a commission he would propose a plan of constructing improved piers. He would lay before the Committee in reference to this matter the plan of Mr. HYDE, and the opinions of various engineers supporting the same. Mr. HYDE would also give his testimony. The piers were to be constructed on iron tubular columns.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I had no reference to the mode; I simply had reference to the money question—how the money should be raised to construct piers, if no revenue ever was to be derived.

Judge EDMONDS—That is the next question. The legal opinion, already presented, states several modes. Aside from City or State action as illustrated in public improvements, it might be done by individual enterprise. The London and Liverpool docks, which cost one hundred million pounds sterling, were the result of individual enterprise. He would obtain the revenue precisely as it is done in the London and Liverpool dock system, by the rents of the warehouses. The piers were to be constructed in such a way that four or five-story buildings should be erected upon them, from which revenue should be derived to keep the piers in repair.

The Chairman said there was no issue before the Committee as between parties. They were in session to hear parties present their views. If a conflict should arise hereafter, testimony might be taken upon the points in controversy. They were simply a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. R. H. GALLAGHER then presented a diagram and explanation of a system of stone piers and wharves, invented by Mr. RINK. The papers were received by the Committee along with the other documents.

The Chairman asked if Mr. STRANAHAN was ready to present his views.

Mr. STRANAHAN said he was not prepared, but would present the views of wharf owners, steamer and steamboat owners in a documentary form at an early day.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would like to present some evidence, oral and written, in regard to future legislation upon the matter, in respect to canal-boat owners, wharf rates, &c.

THE CHAIRMAN—At the last session of the Legislature there was a bill increasing the number of docks and slips that should be devoted exclusively to the canal interest. If that bill was not passed it seemed to be absorbed by the appointment of this Committee. If there was anything to be said it should be presented. Documentary evidence was better than oral. The Committee would meet again on Friday at 1 P. M. On Saturday they would meet by invitation of the Mayor of Brooklyn in that city, at the City Hall, to have a public conference like the present.

Maj. NOYES, of the Citizen's Association, said they were subject to the orders of the Committee. Their plan consisted of a commission, having absolute power, individuals under the Commission owning the wharves. The Legislature could not pass upon the question of iron piers or iron warehouses. The Citizens' Association would follow up their idea by submitting the draft of a bill to be at the disposal of the Committee, before the Legislature met.

The Committee then adjourned to to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communication from the Mayor in Relation to the East Broadway Railroad—A New Barge and Revenue Office—Land Wanted for it—The Parade of the Fire Department.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Streets:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 13, 1866.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I respectfully submit a copy of an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the railroad tracks in Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets. I concur with him in the opinion that the tracks have been laid without authority of law; and I respectfully suggest the adoption of a suitable resolution directing the Street Commissioner to proceed immediately to remove the same, and requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to take such legal proceedings as in his judgment may be necessary to protect the rights of the City.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION,
Nov. 9, 1866.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., requesting to be informed—

1. What authority, if any exists, for the laying of the railroad tracks in Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets, and

2. If the same have been laid without authority of law, what proceedings can be had to compel the renewal of such tracks, and in reply thereto beg leave to say:

1. That by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 17, 1860, (chap. 512, Laws of 1860,) certain persons therein named were authorized to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad through and along certain streets and avenues in this City, including Washington and Greenwich streets, on the west side, and Park-row to Broadway, on the east side. The franchise thus given was, I understand, subsequently acquired by the Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

By an act of the Legislature passed May 1, 1866, entitled "An Act to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their railroad tracks, and to authorize the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to use a portion thereof," (Chap. 868, laws of 1866,) the Company last named were "authorized to extend their railroad tracks with a double track from Greenwich, in and through Desbrosses-street to the North River, and with a double track from Greenwich-street, in and through Cortlandt-street to the North River, and through Fulton-street to Broadway, with a single track from Washington-street to Greenwich-street, and a double track from Greenwich-street *to Broadway,* together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working of such extensions, and connecting the same with the tracks in Greenwich and Washington streets."

I am informed that the railroad tracks recently laid in Broadway, and referred to in your note, were placed there by the first-named Company, claiming to have the right to connect their tracks, which previously terminated at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, with the terminus at Park-row, under the act of the Legislature last stated.

In my opinion, such act does not either expressly or by implication confer the right to make such connections. The extensions authorized by that act, it seems to me, only refer to the tracks of the Company laid in the streets lying on the west side of Broadway, and authorize their extension through Fulton-street from Washington-street to the westerly line of Broadway, and the "*necessary connections*" alluded to, are those *rendered necessary* by the extensions thus authorized, and do not give authority to form any connection between the terminus on Broadway and Park-row on the east side of the route, and the terminus on the west side of the route at Broadway and Fulton-street.

As to the second branch of your inquiry, viz, what steps can be had to compel, &c., I beg to say: I am informed that the Attorney-General, in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, has commenced an action to restrain the use of the said railroad tracks and obtained an injunction.

Before the receipt of your letter, suits were also instituted by the Corporation Attorney, under my directions, to recover from the said railroad companies the penalties prescribed in the Ordinances of the City (chapter 24, sections 1 and 41, Revised Ordinances of 1859) for the violation of the same, and such suits are now in progress and will be soon tried.

In addition to this, the Ordinances of the City (article 2, sections 21 and 22, ordinances of 1859) authorized the Street Commissioner to remove any incumbrance or obstruction upon any street or avenue, if not removed by the parties interested within twenty-four hours after an order to that effect made by him.

I can see no difficulty in the way of the summary removal of these rails under the authority thus vested in the Street Department. The laying of those rails being without the authority of law, in my opinion, and in violation of the Ordinances of the City, the Police authorities would in my opinion have been justified in preventing the laying of the said rails and still would be justified in preventing the completion of that work.

I am also of opinion that an action by the Corporation as owner in fee of the public streets in trust for the people, can be maintained to restrain the said Company from using the said street, &c., in the manner objected to. Yours, respectfully,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Another communication was received from the Mayor stating that the General Government desire to purchase a site for the erection of a Barge and Revenue Office, and that the Legislature, at its last session, authorized the Corporation to dispose of, to the General Government, for this purpose, a portion of the easterly end of the Battery, not exceeding 250 feet in depth. The Mayor suggests that appropriate action be taken in the matter.

On motion of Mr. RYERS, the matter was referred to the Special Committee on Post-office Site.

An invitation was received to attend the second annual parade of the Fire Department, which will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Permission was granted to LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., to erect a portico to the American-Jockey Club House, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE PRINCE-STREET MURDER.

The Prisoner Pleads Insanity—Experts on the Witness' Stand—Opinions on Moral and Intellectual Insanity—The Prisoner's Father Died of Delirium Tremens.

The trial of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, who is charged with the murder of LUCY A. MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* KATE SMITH, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge RUSSEL. Mr. BEDFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, announced that he would let the case rest with the evidence already adduced for the people.

MR. STUART'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, of counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to open the case for the defence in an address to the Jury of over an hour. He said that the testimony brought forward by the prosecution contained sufficient material to avert the forfeiture of the prisoner's life. They did not come into court relying upon any plea of justification, but they did contend for palliation; they desired that the crime committed should not be put into a category to which it did not belong, and this the testimony so far had borne out. He then sketched the circumstances under which the unfortunate affair had taken place, depicting in telling terms the feelings of affection between the prisoner and deceased. It was not the duty of the Jury to judge the prisoner from any high standpoint of social refinement, but they must establish their standard from the circumstances which surrounded the case. He begged the Jury to remember that the prisoner had implored the deceased to abandon her mode of living, and to leave the house of prostitution in which she resided at the time of the unhappy event which resulted in death. The boy (the prisoner) became seized with an affection for deceased which might be termed a disease of the mind. The Jury must distinguish in this matter, keeping in view the idea of the prisoner's mind, not their own. He loved the deceased—his passion becoming so intense as to be uncontrollable. The ruling thought of his mind was to save the deceased from a further life of shame; to persuade her, if possible, to leave the abode of iniquity and the haunt of the vicious and depraved. He found that she disregarded his counsels and laughed at his advice. This gave place to jealousy, the monster which has wrecked many a heart; with it was love—guilty love, perhaps, but nevertheless love. He resorted to intoxicating drinks that he might, if possible, accommodate his feelings to the circumstances forced upon him. This led to an excess, which resulted in delirium tremens, which would be shown by witnesses they proposed to put on the stand. This explained the condition of the mind at the time of the occurrence which was then engrossing their attention. On this fact they claimed that the jury could not find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER GLYNN.

Officer Matthew Glynn testified that he was attached to the Eighth Precinct; saw the prisoner before and after the murder; considered that prisoner was not sensible after the murder.

MRS. AMANDA CUTLER RECALLED.

Amanda Cutler testified: Knew Jesse Allen; the first time I saw him was the Saturday before the murder; I opened the door for him; he went up stairs, and I went to my own room.

Cross-examined—Cannot say whether O'Brien had a key to the door or not; Kate Smith did not owe me anything on the 20th of June; she always paid me herself.

Re-direct—I do not know where she got the money.

CAPT. MILLS RECALLED.

Nathaniel R. Mills testified: Am Captain of Metropolitan Police; prisoner did not say he killed or murdered Kate Smith; he said he did the deed; I did not call the prisoner a damned thief when he was lying at the hospital; did not know O'Brien before the murder, except by reputation.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE NORRIS.

George Norris testified: I am a printer; the last time I saw prisoner between twelve and one o'clock on the 20th of June; I have seen that paper before; (letter produced;) the prisoner looked wild and acted strangely; I did not see him drink on that day; he was fidgety and uneasy: his voice was sort of husky; the letter was partly written by me at his request.

Cross-examined—I wrote a part of the letter; I wrote the first few sentences; I do not know who wrote the remainder; it was written in a lager-bier saloon at about 12 o'clock; the table was in the back part of the saloon; O'BRIEN and I were there alone: I lived in Erie before coming here; I was born and raised there: I was a printer there for about two years; I learned my trade in Cincinnati, but left because the office was a "rat" office; I mean it was not in the Typographical Union.

TESTIMONY OF ANN O'BRIEN.

Ann O'Brien testified: I am the mother of the prisoner; I live at No. 39 Christopher-street; I know my son went on the Fenian raid upon Canada last Summer; my husband is dead; he has been dead about nineteen years; at the time of his death he was in *delirium tremens.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. SHINE.

William Shine, M. D., testified: I am a practicing physician; I know the prisoner; I saw him at Malone, in Canada, with the Fenians; he was under my treatment there; a blow with this knife (knife shown) would be apt to cause insensibility, if it caused concussion; prisoner consulted me in the first week in June, and told me he could not sleep, was restless, and fancied he saw things; he said he had been drinking for some days, and I found he was suffering from an attack of delirium; I was the only physician at hand; I consider in some cases suicide indicative of insanity; I regard delirium as a species of insanity; an insane person may be able to discriminate between right and wrong; I have heard part of the evidence in this case; in moral insanity the feelings and passions are excited without affecting the mind.

Mr. MCCARTHY, of counsel for prisoner, stated a supposable case similar to that of O'BRIEN on and before the day of the murder, and asked what would be the effect of such a condition.

Witness—It would produce a partial insanity.

Cross-examined—Do not know that prisoner continued drinking from the 14th to the 20th of June; remorse differs from insanity; insanity is a form of disease, remorse is not; persons suffering remorse from a crime they had committed, would be likely to commit suicide; jealousy is admitted to be a proof of moral insanity; the reason is never dethroned when suffering under moral insanity; revenge is a feeling of hatred; it is the fury of the mind; anger is a slight fury; it is not a disease of the mind like insanity.

Re-direct—Never made the subject of insanity a special study.

TESTIMONY OF MARY E. O'GORMAN.

Mary Elizabeth O'Gorman testified: I live at No. 104 Wooster-street; am 19 years of age; know the prisoner; heard the testimony of Flora St. Clair for the prosecution; she spoke to me about the prisoner; she said "—— —— his murdering heart to ——, he may be hung, and if I can hang him I will do it;" prisoner calls me "Tappy;" he alluded to me in the letter to Kate Smith; prisoner was living with me in November; had a difficulty with him in December; he was at my house on the 19th of June; I decline to tell what he was there for.

TESTIMONY OF DR. HAMMOND.

Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., testified: Am a physician; have studied the subject of insanity; I recognize a difference between moral and intellectual insanity as an affection of the intellectual faculties; moral insanity affects the emotional feelings of the mind; persons laboring under moral insanity can distinguish between right and wrong; have heard of the case of Hadfield; think he committed crime to be put out of the world; do not recollect the case of Martin, who fired the New-York Cathedral; do not regard suicide as insanity; it is a symptom of one form of insanity; the majority of suicides are committed by insane people; jealousy is that passion which is excited when another person is preferred; it is a kind of insanity.

Cross-examined—Moral insanity perverts the reason; have read the Parker case in the newspapers; do not know much about the case.

This closed the testimony, with the exception of one witness to be called to-day. It is understood that the case will be closed to-day, after which the Court will go on with other business.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Charles S. Lupkin and William Boyd; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John H. Dix; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Murphy; grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Jacob Miller; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Michael Duffy; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Thompson; assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Paul Christensen; felonious assault and battery; two cases.

The Bureau of Permits for Street Stands, &c.

During past years, all permits for street stands, showcases, signs, stairways, hoistways, &c., were gratuitously granted by the Common Council by special resolution in each case. This action involved an expense in each case of about $100 in printing and publishing the proceedings alone; when at the beginning of the present year Alderman VARNUM called attention to the subject, and an ordinance was passed vesting the whole power of granting those permits in the Mayor. It was provided also that a certain fee should be paid in each case, and that they should only be granted upon the recommendation of the Alderman of the district wherein the subject of the permission may be located, and of one of the Councilmen of the same district. This ordinance went into effect on the 24th of February last.

The result of this ordinance has been that instead of those permits being a source of great expense to the City, there has already been collected a revenue of $19,000, and it is estimated that this sum will be increased to over $20,000 before the close of the year. A record is kept of each case, which is always open for public inspection, the price paid for the permit noted on the same, as well as on the record, and the total receipts paid over each day to the City Chamberlain. No permits are granted for such stands as would obstruct the public highways, and the right to revoke the permit whenever it proves to be an obstruction is specially inserted therein. This provision is enforced whenever complaint is made, and the facts appear to justify it.

The Police force has been especially vigilant within the last week in requiring persons who have heretofore neglected to take out their permits to comply with the terms of the ordinance, and it is presumed that if they are as vigilant in the future, the revenue to the City for the next year will be largely increased.

It was provided by a subsequent ordinance that the whole expense of the Permit Bureau should be paid out of the sums received from these permits, but so far from any additional expense being incurred, the Mayor has carried out the ordinance with the force already in his office.

It is the duty of the Police, in order that no injustice may be done, to notify all persons concerned of the existence of this ordinance, and in cases where individuals neglect to take out the necessary permit, to notify the Corporation Attorney of the fact in order that he may recover the penalty provided by law. No permit is granted for a street stand unless the applicant has the written permission of the owner or occupant of the building in front of which it is to be placed. These stands are mostly kept by old women or crippled men, who thus earn a livelihood for themselves, and who would otherwise be a charge upon public charity. Those stands for the sale of fruit and newspapers have proved to be so great a convenience to a large number of people, that the public would be loth to have them discontinued.

The Eighth Regiment Exhibition Drill.

Agreeably to orders issued by Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, commanding the Eighth Regiment, the members of that command, to the number of 300, assembled at the Regimental Armory, over Centre Market, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving an exhibition drill in "Casey's Tactics." At 1 o'clock the command was formed and proceeded to Tompkins-square, where some four or five hundred spectators had assembled. Owing to the inclement appearance of the weather yesterday morning, the attendance of the Greys was not as large as it would otherwise have been, although it was quite fair considering the circumstances. Nearly four thousand tickets of admission to the square had been issued, but the threatening rain prevented many from appearing on the ground, thereby detracting from the interest and importance of the occasion. Among those present we noticed Brevet Major-Gen. JOURDAN, Gen. DARLING, Col. WILSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, Col. LOWE, Col. FARRAR, and many other leading officers of the First and Second Divisions, besides several officers from the ranks of the volunteers during the war.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the programme of drill was commenced, and continued until about 4:30 o'clock. The course of drill consisted of the entire school of the battalion as laid down in the tactics, and it was creditably carried out. The battalion was formed, however, on the first company instead of the color, as prescribed by "Casey," but with this exception, we noticed no apparent wandering from the text.

The appearance of the Eighth Regiment was very fine, and the command manœuvred with nicety, each command falling from the lips of Col. VARIAN being executed with promptness, and the drill may be fairly considered a success.

These competitive drills may prove of great benefit to the National Guard, and it is to be hoped that other regiments will enter the lists.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, President BOWEN in the chair.

Messrs. NICHOLSON and BRENNAN are appointed a Committee to contract for lighting the Charity Hospital at an expense not exceeding $4,000 per annum.

It was further ordered that all Penitentiary prisoners be classified as follows:

1. Prisoners known to have been inmates of a State Prison or convicted of felony a second time. 2. Prisoners convicted of felony or felonious assault and battery. 3. Prisoners convicted of assault and battery.

Each class to work in separate gangs, mess together and be separate from the other classes, by as wide intervals as possible, so as to prevent communication.

The charge of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals are placed under the charge of Dr. ECHEVERRIA.

A copy of a resolution from the Board of Coroners was received, tendering their thanks for the establishment of a Morgue.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1313—Oberle vs. Beck et al.	3731—Same vs. Same.
3635—Jakobi vs. Eiseman.	4115—Ball vs. Mair.
2549—Schriefer vs. Preston.	4073—Wild vs. Durean et al.
4153—Brinckerhoff vs. Lonza.	2821—Wogel vs. McCullough.
3715—Lenon vs. Andrews.	3997—Kendall vs. Akin et al.
3675—Whitmore vs. Patterson.	4033—The N B. Co. vs. Leland et al.
3325—Field vs. Bennett.	3507—Glover vs. Hilton.
3730—Wermberg vs. Wolff.	4013—Phillips vs. Vosburgh.

Part II—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.	Nos.
3280—Penniman vs. Carmer.	3708—Weilbosker vs. Barth.
3942—Clark vs. Leggett.	4062—Pike vs. Steinfeld.
2970—Turner vs. Harson.	3692—De Rahm vs. Ruges.
2626—Vaugh vs. Montgomery.	4156—Doherty vs. Mignault.
2656—Williams vs. Wood.	3568—Trenor vs. Thomas.
2416—Davis vs. Culvertson.	3464—Brodhead vs. Ten Eyck.
3584—Willis vs. Mayer.	3532—Smith vs. Raphael.
3684—Archer vs. Shephard.	3952—Hicden vs. Smith.
3556—S. Co. National Bank vs. Richardson.	3644—Green vs. Agnew.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Issues of law and fact.

Nos.	Nos.
163—Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.	240—Hamersley vs. Byrne, impleaded.
193—Elliott vs. Wood et al.	241—Schettler vs. Smith et al.
177—Martine vs. Phyfe.	244—Read vs. Read et al.
221—Burton vs. Smith.	245—Selkirk vs. Rust.
229—Wilson vs. Gillenberg.	246—Peppan vs. Lamb.
160—Heinett vs. The B. R. Pat. Co.	247—Eisenberg vs. Pettengill.
161—Heinett vs. The B. R. Pat. Co.	248—Tried vs. The R. I. Co. of L.
289—Phillips vs. Phineas.	249—Fuller vs. Norris.
174—Williams vs. Hay.	250—McNamara vs. Brown.
239—Kearney vs. Briggs.	251—Lockwood vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Robbins vs. Robbins et al.	78—The People ex rel. vs. Floring.
36—The People ex rel. Reynolds vs. Hortzel.	79—The People ex rel. Springsteen vs. Henderson.
65—Marks vs. Lyuden.	80—Carson vs. Ball.
66—The People ex rel. Blackwell vs. Cobb.	81—Same vs. Same.
67—Howes vs. Adams, Jr.	82—Healy vs. Adams.
68—Ostennum vs. Naphegyi.	83—Ware vs. Whitehouse.
69—Lindsley vs. Simonds.	86—Mungel vs. Hirschfeld.
72—Hilton vs. Niles.	97—The L. and B. S. R. R. Co. vs. Murray et al.
73—Christy vs. Clark.	99—Walker vs. The S. P. Co.
74—Hoffman vs. Schultz.	100—Hand vs. The W. G. I. Co.
75—Dainess vs. Allen.	103—Welden vs. Craig.
76—The People ex rel. O'Brien vs. Haley.	104—Reynolds vs. Fisher.
77—The People ex rel. Bergen vs. The Bd. of Sup. of Rich. Co.	105—Benedict vs. Benedict et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
80—The People ex rel. Clarey vs. The M. B. of H.	144—Michon vs. Michon.
91—Michon vs. Michon.	162—Musgrove vs. Brogan.
97—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.	165—Madden vs. McCarthy.
130—Hergen vs. Patterson.	166—Hadden vs. The Same.
131—Ogden vs. Ogden.	174—Hall vs. Carrere.
140—Butler vs. Brigham.	177—Stawfen vs. Wagner.
142—Bradstreet vs. Church.	178—Same vs. Same.
	179—Spicer vs. Burnes.

The general call is No. 182—Roberts vs. Shufelt.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.	1561—Cousins vs. The Mayor.
1835—Larek vs. The Comp. Gen. Trans.	2081—Rice vs. Spear.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2623—Hazlett et al vs. Gill.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	2545—Sarner vs. Grahams.
	2385—Whittemore vs. Levy.
2175—Bruce vs. Taylor.	2471—Hammond vs. Long.
2633—Bier vs. Dexter.	2433—McMulhern vs. Windisot.
2053—Archer vs. The H. R. R. Co.	1979—Boyd vs. Pickensgill.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2838—Tillotson vs. Dall.	2758—Rose vs. The U. S. Tel. Co.
2738—Heiman, impl'd., vs. Yollomick.	2124—Bank of C. vs. Wilbur.
2926—Kimball vs. The Mayor, &c.	2150—The O. M. Ins. Co. vs. McCready.
2736—Mooney vs. the Second Avenue Railroad Company.	582—Hallock vs. King.
	2136—Post vs. Brooks.
2908—Mountage vs. Conway.	2142—Kampe vs. Iselt.
2878—Porter vs. Halk.	2143—Deissar vs. Rogers.
2960—Rose vs. Smith.	2148—The People, &c., vs. Bars.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	1652—Anderson vs. Ritch.
1654—Foote vs. Burnham.	1690—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
1710—Mulhall vs. Butterly.	
1713—Davis vs. Stern.	1802—Carroll vs. Sheban.
1738—Meany vs. Burger.	1806—Muren vs. The Phenix Bank of New-York.
1651—Flynn vs. The 9th-av. R. R. Co.	525—Paine vs. Church et al.
1663—Hamon vs. Keys.	1848 Goldstone vs. Linsheimer.
1053—Birket vs. De Loredon.	
683—Abernethy vs. Bird.	

Part II.—Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1583—Scheffeler vs. Eisner.	1830—Hermann vs. Philadelphia and New-York S. Company.
1576—Thompson vs. Godfrey.	
1336—Ruttman vs. Ford	1831—Eckert vs. French.
1771—Myers vs. Faulkner.	1833—Humphreys vs. Knight
1492—Mollvaine vs. Lenfield.	1834—Leary vs. Mackay.
1826—The M. National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.	1838—Clement vs. Ritter.
	1840—Cummings vs. Sillburg
1827—McClang vs. McDivitt	1841—Lorten vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company.
1829—Sanger vs. Rocque.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Peck vs. Miller.	128—Dorsheim vs. Marcello.
95—Pope vs. Segal.	129—Grappe vs. Botta.
120—Van Hope vs. Baderhop	130—Diehl vs. Rust.
121—Clark vs. Jenny.	131—Cohen vs. Davies.
122—Salisbury vs. Raab.	132—Reilly vs. McCanley.
123—Arned vs. Moore.	133—Winter vs. Man.
124—Peckwell vs. McDowell.	134—Benner vs. Hirsch.
125—Wentz vs. Schnell.	135—Mead vs. Cronkright.
126—Glasgow vs. Herrick.	136—Wallace vs. Roehm.
127—Burchamp vs. Ruger.	137—McDermott vs. Cusack.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The following indictments were handed in by the Grand Jury:

The United States vs. *Lloyd Brown*—For manslaughter on shipboard.

The United States vs. *C. W. Bradshaw*—For wrongfully obtaining a letter from the Post-office.

The United States vs. *John Wigham.*—For embezzling letters from the Post-office containing articles of value.

Eighteen indictments were also brought in against different persons for passing counterfeit money.

Seamen's Wages.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Auguste Meier et al. vs. *The steamer Western Metropolis.*—The libelants (29 in number) shipped as seamen on the *Western Metropolis* for a voyage to Bremen and back. She was furnished with Manley's patent eccentric wheels or feathering bucket. A few days after leaving this port her wheels broke down in calm weather, compelling her to abandon the voyage and put back in distress. On her return to this port the crew were discharged. The libelants claim wages for the time, until they were able to procure other employment.

Their counsel proposed to give evidence that the wheels were a failure, and that the ship with them was unseaworthy, but the Court held this point to be immaterial, as the mere fact of their discharge, without any fault on their part, entitled them to recover, and rendered a decree in their favor. Damages to be fixed by the Court.

John Lanktree for libelants; James K. Hill for claimants.

The Title to Olympic Theatre Property on Broadway—Three Hundred Thousand dollars Involved—A Rental of $40,000 per Annum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Potter.

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. *John A. Duff, Wm. H. Roberts, and others.*—The trial of this action has occupied the attention of the Special Term for a long time. It involves the title to the Olympic Theatre property and other real estate, situated on Broadway and Crosby-street, which is valued at over $300,000, and the annual rents of which are at least $40,000.

It appears by the complaint that John M. Trimble, the architect and former owner of a long lease, had an interest in said property, upon which he erected a

theatre in the year 1856, and assigned his lease to Washington S. Whitney and William P. Eagle, for the purpose of obtaining money from them to erect buildings thereon, and they took possession of the property and claimed that the assignment, as it appeared upon its face, was an absolute sale to them. Trimble being heavily indebted at that time made an assignment in January 1857 to William H. Roberts for the benefit of creditors. The assignee soon after commenced an action in this Court to have the assignment of the lease declared a mortgage, as security for what Whitney & Earle had advanced to Trimble, which was about $35,000.

After a lengthy and close-contested trial, a decree was entered declaring the assignment of the lease to Whitney & Earle a mortgage for their advance, and ordered an accounting to be made by them as to the receipts and disbursements relating to the property, and upon the coming in of the referee's report on the accounting, it was ordered on the 13th December, 1862, that Roberts, the assignee of Trimble, pay to Whitney & Earle the sum of $26,240 97 within two months from the date, and they were to reassign said lease, free and clear of all incumbrance on their part, and in default thereof the complaint in that action be dismissed.

The plaintiff in this action alleges that the assignment to Roberts was made to delay and defraud the creditors of Trimble, and that Roberts fraudulently conspired with Duff and others for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of Trimble, failed to redeem the property under the decree, and that Duff, before the expiration of the time to redeem, purchased all the interest of Whitney & Earl in the property, and claims to hold the same as absolute owner. The plaintiff asks for a decree permitting him to redeem said property for the benefit of the creditors of Trimble, and that Duff render an account for all money received by him from the property.

The defendants claimed that the assignment of Trimble to Roberts was *bona fide*, and allege the making of the decree allowing Roberts to redeem within two months, and deny any fraud or conspiracy to defraud any one, and they allege that the property was heavily encumbered for more than its value; that there was a panic in the money market at the time, and that every effort was made by the assignee, who applied to several parties to raise money upon the property in order to take up said decree; that he was unable to do so himself, and was unable to obtain any one to do so for him, and claimed that he had done all in his power for the benefit of the trust estate and for the benefit of Trimble and his creditors. Duff alleges that he is the *bona fide* owner of said property by the assignment from Whitney & Earl, and the failure to redeem within the time specified. The decision of the Court does not find that any of the defendants were guilty of fraud in the transaction, and, as a matter of law, it is decided "that the said transfer to Whitney & Earl being thus adjudged to be a mortgage, and all the parties representing the interest in it having recognized, and by their acts ratified, that adjudication, the interest of the creditors of Trimble cannot be extinguished, nor their rights to redeem forfeited, without a foreclosure of the mortgage, or at least without a public sale of the interest of the creditors represented in that decree by the trustee, and with proper notice to them."

* * * * * * *

"That there being no provision in the first decree for a sale, and no adjudication therein that the mortgage was thereby foreclosed, the limitation of time therein within which the plaintiff was permitted to pay the said claim is to be regarded only as a judicial fixing of a period, within which the plaintiff might be permitted to pay or redeem without a foreclosure, and operated not only as a restriction upon Whitney & Earle's right, or the right of the assignees during that time to foreclose the mortgage, but also provided a penalty against the defendant, Roberts, in case of his non-performance, to wit, to have his action dismissed, but Duff never having availed himself of the right to have the action dismissed in form, he is, under the circumstances of his purchase, to be deemed to have waived this permission."

A reference is ordered to take and state an account, in which the defendant Duff is to be allowed the money paid by him for the decree and claims, with interest thereon, and all taxes, assessments, insurance, necessary and reasonable repairs, with interest, and the cost of and interest on all such improvements as have added permanent value to the property and have increased the rents and income thereof, and an allowance of $1,000 per annum for his energy and efficient management of the property; and that upon the coming in of the report of the referee it may be adjudged and decreed that the property be disposed of in such manner, and by foreclosure or otherwise, as may be hereafter directed by this Court. The question of costs, and all other questions except those settled by the conclusions of law and of fact found therein, are reserved until the coming in of the referee's report. This decision in effect declares defendant a mortgagee in possession.

Ex-Judge Allen, Levi S. Chatfield and B. C. Taylor for the plaintiff; Messrs. John Graham, R. S. Guernsey, and Van Antwerps & James for the defendants.

Vessels Chartered by Government Contracts—When Void as Against Public Policy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 15.

Before Justices Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham.

Solon Howland vs. *John B. Coffin et al.*—This was an appeal taken from a judgment entered on a verdict of a Jury for the plaintiff for $42 05. The claim was $1,700, and was for commissions at 5 per cent. for negotiating a charter for the defendants, who were owners of the steamboat *Seth Low*, to the Government during the war.

The charter was for $200 a day for thirty days, and for such longer time as the Government should require her. It was dated April 16, 1862. Under it the boat continued in the service of the Government until Dec. 1, 1863, when an entirely new charter was made, about which the plaintiff made no claim. The plaintiff claimed his commissions under the following agreement, viz:

"I hereby agree to pay to Solon Howland, on account of his obtaining a charter from the Government for the steamer *Seth Low*, five per cent. on amount of charter—say two hundred dollars per diem, more or less, so long as she remains in Government service."

The Government paid the defendants the $200 per day regularly up to March 25, 1863, when it reduced the per diem compensation to $120 per day, which was paid until Dec. 1, 1863, the date the new charter was made. All of the receipts prior to Dec. 1, 1863, for the per diem compensation of the boat were paid on the original charter of April 15, 1862.

The owners of the vessel recognized the right of the master of the vessel to bind them to the plaintiff's compensation by the contract in question, and their clerk or treasurer regularly paid him his five per cent. on the charter money received by them until March, 1863, when they refused to pay him any more on the ground that the reduction by the Government of the price from $200 to $120 per day was in effect a new charter of the vessel at that price from the time of the reduction, viz.: March 25, 1863.

The defendants received on the charter $98,920. They paid the plaintiff $3,390. He claimed the balance of the percentage, viz.: $1,676 25.

Judge Bockes, who presided on the trial below, held that under the contract, the charter of April 15, 1862, was ended whenever the Government reduced the compensation from $200 to $120 per day, and he ordered the Jury to render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $42 05, excluding the commissions on the reduced per diem. From this decision Mr. Dennis McMahon, for the plaintiff, took an appeal to the General Term, and was heard in favor of that side of the case. He insisted that the reasonable construction of the contract was that it was an agreement, firstly, to pay the plaintiff five per cent. on the amount to be received by the defendants under the charter of April 15, 1862, whether it be $200 per diem or more than that amount, or less than that amount; otherwise, to what do the words "more or less" refer? Secondly, to keep on paying to the plaintiff that amount of percentage as long as the vessel remained in Government service; otherwise, what is the meaning of the words "so long as she remains in Government service," as used in the contract? Any other construction was erroneous, and the Court below erred.

The counsel fortified his position by a large number of authorities.

Ex-Judge Dean, with whom was Beebe & Donohue, claimed that the contract was void and contrary to public policy, and referred to a late case in the United States Supreme Court, in 2 Wallace's Reports.

The Court took the papers, reserving their decision.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Kings County. Nov. 14.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

AN ANOMALOUS WILL CASE.

Sarah Augusta Lyon vs. *Joseph Hegeman et al.*—This was an action of rather an anomalous nature. It seems that Mr. Austin D. Moore, a gentleman well known in Brooklyn, E. D., died in 1857, leaving a widow and three children, and an estate amounting to some $200,000, real and personal property. By his will he provided that the property should be divided into three equal parts, for the benefit of his children and their issue, or in default thereof to their heirs-at-law. Having, as the will expresses it, no confidence in the fitness of his wife to bring up the children, the testator provides that the property should be controlled and managed by four trustees, with directions that in case of a vacancy in any of their number application should be made by them to the Supreme Court to appoint an honest, discreet and sensible person to fill the same, and that if practicable there should always be at least three trustees. The will named four trustees, two of them then living in Florida, where the testator resided at the time of his death, and two of them, the defendants in this suit, residing in this State. One of the parties subsequently declined to serve and was excused by the Court, and one other, a Mr. Reed. was and had been, since the death of Mr. Moore, a resident of Florida. In addition to these trustees, who were also to be guardians of the children, was named another guardian, not a trustee, a Mrs. Roberts, who was to have charge of their education. This suit was brought in behalf of one of the children, the plaintiff, to obtain the appointment of another trustee in place of Mr. Reed, who, it was claimed, had never qualified in this State as executor, and who had acted in Florida only to a limited extent, or else in place of the other trustee named in the will, who had been excused by the Court from serving, and whose place had never been supplied. In behalf of the application was the testimony of plaintiff herself, her husband, whom it was asked to have appointed trustee, her sister, Julia A. Moore, and her mother. The testimony disclosed that the heirs, or two of them, (the remaining one being an infant,) desired the appointment of Mr. Lyon for the sake of convenience, and for the furtherance of the interests of the estate, he being a relative of the family. He was the second husband of Mrs. Lyons, she having been married when she was fourteen years of age, and, after living one year with her first husband, having been divorced by an Indiana Court from him, and he still living. Her mother, it appeared, was also an applicant for divorce at the same time from her second husband. Mr. Lyons is a young man under 24 years of age, and is a partner in a dry goods jobbing establishment, doing business in New-York. On his behalf any bonds that might be required for the faithful discharge of his duties as trustee were proffered. There was no allegation that the two acting trustees, the defendants, (Mr. Hegeman and Mr. Moore, the brother of the testator,) had been unfaithful to their trust. It was proved that the Florida trustee had done various acts in the capacity of executor.

For the defendants it was argued that three trustees were now acting, and thus the requirements of the will were fulfilled; but if they were not, the will was not mandatory that three trustees only should be competent to act, but discretionary. Under the decisions of the Courts it was competent for only one trustee to do all that required of the three. So in this case; but if it was insisted that the stipulations of the will should be carried out, it could only be done in pursuance of the directions contained in the will, which required that the appointment of another trustee should be made by the Court on the application of the other guardians, thus Mrs. Roberts included. None of these parties had united in this application, and it came from those whom the will expressly intended to exclude from any voice in the matter.

There were besides the heirs-at-law, who, under the will had an interest to be regarded, as well as the children of testator, and who should have been made parties to the application. There were in reality three trustees acting, it having been shown that Mr. Reed had in Florida acted in reference to the property situated there. It was argued also that Mr. Lyons was the husband of one of the heirs, and interested—not a proper party to be appointed trustee. The case was argued at length, when the Court took the papers in the case and reserved its decision.

For plaintiff, Mr. Mathews; for defendants, Messrs. Kitching and Jesse C. Smith.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN A MILL POND.

Albert Barnes vs. *Southside Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted by the County Judge of Suffolk restraining the defendants from building an embankment across a pond in the town of Islip, used by plaintiff for milling purposes, on the allegation that its use would thereby be impaired to the destruction of the business of plaintiff. The land covered by the pond was leased for a long term of years for the purposes of ponding a stream of water, the soil covered not belonging to him, and the Railroad Company having obtained the right of way over it. For the Railroad Company, it was claimed that the embankment did not seriously impair the use of the pond, and that if it should the damages were consequential, and the remedy was a suit to recover, and not an injunction. During the argument the Court expressed the opinion that the interest of plaintiff in the land was not such as to bring him within the benefit of the requirements of the General Railroad Act as to the taking of private property for public use. His interest was in the water which covered the land, and to what extent that was injured by the operations of the Railroad Company was not yet developed. There was no property taken. Injunctions should not be issued for fancied or imaginary injuries. As well might the Long Island Railroad Company claim compensation for damages possible to result from the completion of this Southside Road.

Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, J. L. Smith; for defendant, Alex. McCue.

Wm. H. Fogg vs. *Emma Tasker and others.*—Case still on when Court adjourned.

Action on Promissory Note—Defence, Statute of Limitations.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Jones.

In November, 1855, Benjamin F. Metcalf made two promissory notes for $500 each, payable at six and twelve months, to his own order, and delivered them to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, by whom they were transferred to H. D. Brookman & Co. On the maturity of the first note a suit was commenced thereon by H. D. Brookman & Co. against Metcalf, which, after a long litigation, was decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the plaintiffs, in 1865. The second note not having been paid, H. D. Brookman & Co. commenced this suit against Metcalf to recover the same; the defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations. To avoid this plea Henry D. Brookman testified that in March, 1860, and before the six years had elapsed, he directed his attorneys to commence a suit upon that note, and that upon his meeting Metcalf in the street and informing him that the suit was to be commenced, Metcalf told him he would abide by the decision of the suit on the first note, and that, therefore, the plaintiff did not commence the suit. The defendant moved to nonsuit the plaintiffs on the ground that such an agreement, unless in writing, would not take the case out of the statute of limitations, but the Court held otherwise. The defendant then testified that he never held any such conversation with Mr. Brookman, or any conversation relative to the second note, after the trial of the suit on the first note.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of the note and interest.

S. P. Nash for the plaintiffs; L. K. Miller for the defendant.

Brokers' Rights and Obligations—Suit to Recover a Margin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—NOV. 13.

Before Judge Jones.

This was an action brought by John L. Brownell, a Wall-street broker, to recover $2,216 43, being the amount with interest of a certain margin due him from J. G. Van Riper. It appeared from the testimony that in the Spring of 1865 Van Riper was induced by a friend to try his luck in a little speculation on the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, the stock of which at that time was subject to rapid fluctuations. Accordingly, on the 16th of March, he repaired with his friend to the office of Brownell, and ordered a hundred shares of the above stock, depositing $300, and agreeing to pay over the balance of the ten per cent. margin, amounting to $700 more, the next day. Brownell purchased the stock in pursuance of the order, but Van Riper, finding, from the turn which the stock was taking in the market, that it was likely to prove a losing speculation, failed to bring the balance of the margin, and never went near Brownell's office afterward. Some three months thereafter Brownell discovering Van Riper's whereabouts served a notice upon him that unless he redeemed the stock at a fixed day it would be sold at the Exchange. Van Riper paid no attention to the notice and the stock was sold, leaving Brownell to foot the difference between the buying and selling price, amounting, with his commission, to the sum before mentioned.

The defence was mainly a technical one on points of law, defendant claiming that unless there was a *bona fide* sale and delivery of stock between Brownell and Gibson, the person from whom he claimed to have purchased it for Van Riper, and unless Brownell kept the stock constantly on hand so that he could deliver it to Van Riper at any instant, he could not hold him liable for it.

The Court declined to charge the Jury upon the nature of the transaction between the two brokers, but did charge them that unless Brownell had on hand belonging to himself a sufficient amount of the Cumberland Coal stock during the whole time he held Van Riper's stock, to cover all his liabilities to deliver said stock without being compelled to purchase or borrow to meet his engagements he could not recover, and that it devolved on the plaintiff to show affirmatively that he so had the stock constantly on hand. Whether he had shown this was a question for the Jury.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Emerson, Goodrich & Kimball for plaintiff; Chas. Cheney for defendant.

The Powers of the Board of Health.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 15.

Robertson and Garvin, J.J.

The appeal from the injunction granted last Summer by Judge McCunn, restraining the Board of Health from carrying out their order against the limekiln of one Reynolds which had been declared detrimental to health, came up for argument in this Court yesterday. The decision of this case will be of a good deal of importance to the Board of Health, and will be interesting to the legal profession from the fact that the Judges of the different Courts have given utterance to such different opinions in respect to the constitutionality of the act creating the Board of Health, and the legality of the powers conferred upon it. A decision will probably be rendered during this term.

Damages for Removing a Tenant's Sign from Front of Premises.

MARINE COURT—NOV. 15.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Euphemia Blondeau vs. *Louisa Schenck.*—The plaintiff hired from the defendant in December last the third floor of No. 642 Sixth-avenue, and at the same time hired the right to put up her sign as dressmaker on the front door. In May, 1866, the plaintiff hired other premises in the same house, and the right to continue the sign on the front door was continued. On June 1, 1866, the defendant (the plaintiff being at the time lawfully in possession of the third floor of the house) forcibly took down the plaintiff's sign, and prevented the plaintiff putting it up from thenceforward, till the latter vacated the premises on June 10, 1866, by mutual consent. The plaintiff alleged that by reason of the removal of the sign her regular customers and her transient customers could not find her: that she lost all their work in the busiest season for dressmaking. The defendant swore that she never agreed to allow plaintiff to put up any sign. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $225.

For plaintiff Joseph F. Daly; for defendant Robert Owen.

Verdict Against the Second-Avenue Railroad Company.

The case of Mary Ann McBennett *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company for damages for injuries received in consequence of the carelessness of the Company, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3,000.

Notice to Law Students.

Applicants for admission to the Bar are requested to attend before the Committee on Character, at the office of Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., No. 76 Wall-street, on Tuesday, the 20th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nov. 14, 1866.

(Signed) E. C. BENEDICT,
E. E. ANDERSON,
JOHN SHERWOOD.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 15.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary E. Delemater *vs.* Edgar Delemater; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Fannie L. Field *vs.* Thomas Augustus Field; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. Catharine Witte *vs.* William Witte; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child awarded to plaintiff. Walter E. Lawton et al. *vs.* David Darkelspiel; motion denied without costs to either party. Order to be settled on notice. The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway Company *vs.* Thomas M. Tyng; motion for commission granted. Order to be settled on notice. Edmund C. Stedman *vs.* Wm. J. King; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 15.

By Justice Barbour.

Jacob S. Merritt *vs.* Robert London; findings of fact and law signed: papers with clerk.

By Justice Monell.

Chas F. Moulton *vs.* Gustave de McCarty; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved. Simeon Meinthal *vs.* John Brown; motion granted and receiver appointed. James Bunton *vs.* The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Jealousy—Clubbing—Wife-Beating—Illegal Voting, &c., &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar at Special Sessions yesterday was not a long one, there being but forty cases for trial, and a number of these were charges of assault and battery, in many of which the complainants did not appear to prosecute.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Jacob Klemans charged Hermann Laffin and Henry Meyers with attacking him with a club, with which he was beaten so badly that he was confined to the hospital for nearly three months, during which the prisoners had been in confinement. This case occupied a good deal of time, as neither complainant or defendants could speak English. Through the interpreter, it was discovered that there was trouble about a girl, the defendant stating that he went to a house where there were three young ladies, with one of whom he fell in love, and that it was when on his way from the scene of his new inspiration that he was beaten by the prisoners. As there was considerable fighting on both sides, and some evidence that complainant was poaching on the preserves of the defendants, they got off easily, being instructed to make him some compensation for his loss of time, and were remanded until this was done.

A BRUTAL BUTCHER.

Nettie Parker, a prepossessing-looking woman, complained that her husband, Charles Parker, beat her and otherwise abused her. She stated that on Thursday night last, he came home and falsely accused her of having been in bad company; that he then behaved very badly, attacking their boy, to save whom she interfered, when he took up a kettle of boiling water and poured it partially upon the boy and upon her arm, extended to shield him. He then seized a knife with which he stabbed her in the neck. He had threatened her life repeatedly, and carried a razor in his pocket with bad intent, she had reason to believe. He had not provided for either herself or their child for several months. The boy earned $3 50 per week in an office, and she covered parasols at seven cents each, by which employment she earned $4 to $5 per week. On this they lived. The prisoner was a butcher on one of the steamboats, where he earned $25 per week. The prisoner had but little to say for himself, only denying her charges in general terms, and the statement that he earned so much money. They had been married thirteen years. He was remanded till Saturday, and instructed to find security in the meantime that he would provide for his wife and child and leave them unmolested.

A PENCHANT FOR PINK SATIN SLIPPERS.

Tobias W. Walker, lately a salesman for Elisha A. Brooks, boot and shoe dealer in Broadway, was charged by his employer with stealing boots and shoes from his store. A pair of pink satin slippers were found in the possession of the prisoner when he was arrested. He endeavored to account for his possession of these by saying that he had received an order for them, and was about to bring them home. He gave the name of the customer who he alleged had ordered them, but it was found on inquiry that no such order had been given. Mr. Brooks said that he was not anxious to press for severe punishment, although he had reason to believe this was not the only piece of malpractice on the part of the prisoner. Tobias was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

CLUBBING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Officer William S. Bean charged Timothy Lawlor with committing an assault upon him when under arrest, by which assault he, the officer, had his nose broken and his person otherwise seriously injured. On cross examination the complainant stated he had used his club pretty freely before he had received the kick which had so disfigured his face. A witness was called who swore that he saw the prisoner running in the direction of his home; that he was followed by the officer (the complainant) and another officer; that he saw the prisoner badly clubbed and knocked down, and he thought so unfairly that he cried out "don't kill the man, for shame, there are two of you;" that they succeeded in securing him, he making resistance, and that they put him on a wagon, and that it was while doing so that he gave the officer the kick in the face with which the bridge of his nose fell in.

Timothy's mother said that her boy was a good boy, but that drink made him crazy. He had been in the army and got a scalp wound there, since when he was easily affected with drink. It appeared clearly that Timothy was more unfortunate than ill-disposed, save in his fatal affection for strong drink occasionally. He was remanded.

MORE WIFE-BEATING.

Isabella Hurd complained that her husband John treated her very badly, and narrated her story of domestic misery at great length. John said in his defence that she was drunk every night in the week, from one year's end to the other. The case, however, was heavily against the prisoner, and it was ascertained that so frequently had he been brought up for like offences that he had served over six years of his life in the Penitentiary. John got another half-year.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Officer John McGlone charged James B. Ferguson with voting illegally in the Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward. He pleaded ignorance of the law. He had lived in Jersey, and there exercised his right to vote at former elections, and he came to New-York two months before the last one, which he thought entitled him to the franchise. He was a medical student, and had given his correct address. Testimony to his good character was given. He was acquitted.

Officer John Sneddick charged Michael Kelly with the same offence, committed at the Third District of the Twenty-first Ward. Kelly, it appeared, had lived at No. 329 East Thirty-first-street when he had registered, but on the 19th of October last had moved to Twenty-seventh-street. Kelly said that he "did not know that he was doing anything wrong when he moved down there," and he did not look as if he did. His crime was the sin of ignorance. He was remanded till Saturday.

ONE WAY TO PAY RENT.

Caspar Beaver complained that when he went to get his rent from his tenant, William Werner, he did not get it, but that Mr. Werner told him that "he would find out what he would get when he came again." That he went again, when the prisoner, William Werner, kicked him and knocked out three of his teeth, since which time he had not been "well in his head;" this was on the 15th of October. Werner was fined $15, being $5 per tooth.

CRUELTY.

Edward Frost, a young lad, was charged by Sam'l H. Laney, an employe of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with beating a maimed horse on Saturday last. The horse, it appeared, had had a leg broken, or otherwise rendered useless, and that the boy rode him to the Horse Market to sell him to the skinners. He drove the horse fast, and beat him, although he was only able to put down the fourth foot now and then. The boy did not seem to understand the cruelty of the act, and confessed that he was trying to keep up with another horse. When it is said that the poor animal was sold for one dollar, the cruelty of putting him to his paces will be apparent. The prisoner was fined $10; $5 of this he paid, and promised to pay the balance to the clerk of the Court within a week.

A DARK DEED.

Officer Cornelius Mahoney, whose successful efforts to bring to justice adulterating milkmen are highly commendable, charged a smiling German dairyman named Michael Gemmer with putting milk into his water-cans, not water into his milk-cans, in the depot of Harlem River Railroad Company. Michael was doing his work in an out of the way dark place when he was disagreeably interrupted by Mahoney, who stopped the process and took away the chemist. Gemmer confessed the truth of the charge, saying that it was the first time; *that he was short of milk that morning!* He was fined $20.

Andrew Jerod was found guilty of stealing a pair of boots, the property of a fellow sailor named Joseph Bennayton, for which he was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Wm. Thompson, for stealing two linen sheets from Wm. H. Adams, to which crime he pleaded guilty, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

James Dolan was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, for beating and neglecting his wife.

John Wackenhout was fined $50 for using a knife in a row he had with Bernard Weidmann. Witnesses to his good character were examined, and the blow was struck in defence of his younger brother, or he would probably have been more severely dealt with.

William Johnson, colored, stole two horse blankets and a pair of sleeve-buttons, valued in all $25, from Mr. John B. Church. William was a whitewasher, and had taken advantage of the privileges indoor accorded to gentlemen of his profession to abuse them. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

YOUNG BURGLAR.

Officer Dwyer, of the Second Precinct, arrested George Meier, a native of Germany, aged 17 years, who was detected in the act of burglary. It appears that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Meier obtained a ladder, and by its aid gained access to the second story of No. 197 Reade-street, over the ticket office kept by John Dreyer. After gaining the interior of the building he proceeded down stairs and forced off a lock on the door leading from the hallway into the ticket office, when he commenced searching for money. The noise of his nefarious proceedings attracted the attention of the patrolman, who followed the footsteps of the burglar, and secured him. On being arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. Dreyer made a formal complaint against the prisoner, charging him with attempting to steal $100 worth of tickets belonging to the Erie Railroad Company. Young Meier pleaded guilty and was held for trial. It was stated that the prisoner broke into the same office about a fortnight ago, when he stole $100 in money.

AN OLD DODGE REVIVED.

Henry Peeke, an Englishman recently arrived in this City, applied for employment to Wesley Weber, who pretended to be an employment agent. Weber sent Peeke to D. B. Chamberlain, who kept an office, where he received considerable encouragement. Chamberlain required the applicant to pay down the sum of $75 in gold, which was paid in English sovereigns. Notwithstanding the promises made, Peeke did not receive the sort of situation for which he had bargained, when he demanded the money he had paid down, but failed to obtain it. He therefore caused the arrest of Chamberlain yesterday morning, and he was arraigned before the Court, when he was committed for trial. Weber has not yet been arrested. The complainant resides at No. 12 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, and is entirely destitute of friends.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE IRA W. SMITH CASE.

The preliminary examination in the case of Ira W. Smith, charged by Mr. N. B. Pond with forgery, (full particulars of which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Times,) came off yesterday afternoon before Justice Dodge. In answer to the usual questions the accused replied that he was 28 years of age, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and by occupation a clerk. In answer to the questions, "Have you anything to say, and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you?" He answered, "I am not guilty." He was then remanded to prison to answer the charge.

PETIT CASES.

A large number of cases of disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and petit larcenies were disposed of, by fining or committing the offenders.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

Formerly, and until within a few years since, burglaries were committed only by men who had begun with petty crime in their boyhood, and so worked their way "upward" until they were able eventually to do "first-class work," but in this "fast" day, boys of tender years are not unfrequently charged with the perpetration of the heaviest burglaries on the calendar. A case in point came before Justice Shandley yesterday morning, where a boy named John Smith, who is not yet 14 years of age, was arraigned upon the complaint of Mr. Thos. M. Reed) for alleged burglary. The testimony sets forth that on Monday morning, at a very early hour, an entrance was effected into the house-furnishing store of the complainant, at No. 350 Grand-street, and a quantity of fine steel pocket-knives, valued at $125, were carried away. Suspicion rested upon the accused from the fact that he was detected selling one of the stolen knives for 20 cents to another boy yesterday morning. He was committed for examination in default of bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15, 1866.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114¼	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	243¾
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110	50	do	243¾
3,000	do	110¼	500	do	243½
43,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	100	do	243½
107,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.R.	100¾	300	Boston W. P.	31¾
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅝	50	do	31¼
26,500	do	100¾	300	N. Y. Central	111¼
2,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. Small	107¼	400	do	111¼
3,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅞	200	do s60	110
26,000	do.....3d Ser.	105⅞	20	do	110¼
10,900	City 6s, '06	100½	1300	Erie Railroad	78⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	71⅞	100	do	78¼
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70⅞	400	do	78⅜
10,000	do	70⅞	12	N. Y. & N. H. R.	117⅞
15,000	N.Y.St.7s. Bounty Loan Scrip	106½	200	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	35
15,000	Missouri 6s	88	1500	Reading R.	114¼
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	88	100	do s15	114
5,000	do	87½	3550	do	114
10,000	O. & M. C.	31⅞	250	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾
40,000	do	31½	100	do s30	113
40,000	do	31⅝	140	M. S. & N. I.	85
600	Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st	98	400	do	85½
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	103	100	do	85¾
5,000	Mil. & St.P.1stM.	93	300	do	85½
5,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	72½	200	do s10	85½
1,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94⅞	1200	do	85¼
1,000	do	94¼	500	do	85¼
28	Gallatin Nat. Bank	109	200	Ill. Central R.	122½
40	Del. & Hud. Canal	158	700	do	122
200	Cumb. Coal.P.	66	3500	Clev. & Pitts	88¼
100	Wilks. Coal	70¼	500	do	88
100	do	70	1100	do	88½
500	West. U. Tel.	50⅜	1700	do	88⅞
300	do	50¼	200	do	88⅝
100	Quick. Min.	51½	120	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	113
300	do	51¼	800	Chi. & N. W.	52½
100	do b30	51½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	75
100	do s30	51	200	do	74⅞
100	do	51½	900	do	74¾
300	Bruns. Land	7	100	do	74½
100	Adams Ex.Co	76	200	Cleve. & Tol	113¼
20	do	77	200	do	113
400	Mar. Min.	13½	200	do	112⅞
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	29	700	Chic. & R. I.	106¾
100	do b30	29	400	do	106⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co.	109½	100	do	107
200	Union Nav.	113	300	P., Ft.W.& C.	106½
100	Chic. & Alt.	107¾	200	do	106¼
100	do	108	400	do	106⅝
			200	do	106½
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

45,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110	500	Erie R.	78⅛
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107¼	300	do	78⅜
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109⅝	100	Erie R. Pr.	83¾
			100	Hud. Riv. R.	124
5,000	do	109⅛	200	do	123¾
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100¾	1000	Reading R.	113⅞
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser.	105⅝	200	do	114
			200	Ill. Cen. R.	122
2,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	61¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	87⅞	100	do	84⅞
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	31½	700	Cleve. & Pitts	88
10,000	do	31⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	52
200	At. Mail St. C.	108	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	74
33	West. U. Tel.	50	500	do	73¾
200	do	50⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	112⅞
400	do b30	50½	100	Chic. & R. I.	106⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	51	200	do	106¼
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	243	500	do s30	106
100	Alt. & T. H.	43	100	P. F. W. & C.	106⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅞	100	Erie R.	78⅞
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅝	100	do	79
75,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107¼	200	do	79⅛
			500	do	79
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	99	300	do	78¾
			100	Mich. Cen.	113
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	71½	100	do	113⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	87	500	M. S. & N. I.	84¾
0,000	Ohio & M. C.	31⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122
5 000	West. U. Tel	50¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
200	Quicksilver	51⅛	400	Chic. & N. W.	52⅛
100	do	51⅜	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	74⅛
000	Mar. Pref. b5	29⅛	500	do	74⅛
00	Spruce H. C.	3½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	112¼
00	Butler Coal Co.	20½	1200	do	112
00	Wilkesbarre Coal	68½	400	do	112½
00	do	68	1200	Chic. & R. I.	106½
35	Del. & Hud. C.	158	800	P., F. W. & C.	106⅝
00	Boston W. P.	31⅛	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	70
00	do s60	31	200	Mil. & St. P.	58½
0	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	242	200	do s60	58
00	do s60	241⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
00	N. Y. Cen.	111⅜	200	do	72⅛
25	do	110¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	31¾	1500	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
10,000	do c	31¾	300	do	84⅜
00	Boston W. P.	32	1600	do	84¾
00	Cum. Coal	66	400	do	84⅞
00	do c	65⅞	600	do s3	84¾
200	Atlantic S.S.Co	110	200	do b10	84⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	50⅜	100	do s5	84¾
100	do b10	50½	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	87¾
100	do s3	50¼	400	do	87⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	112	1400	do	88
100	do	111½	500	do b3	88⅛
200	do b3	111¾	400	do s3	88
300	do	111⅜	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	107
400	Erie Railroad	78½	200	do	106⅞
800	do s3	78⅜	800	Chic. & N. W.	52¼
2200	do	78⅜	400	do	52⅛
200	do b10	78½	600	do c	52
400	do b3	78½	400	do	52
400	do c	78⅜	500	do	51⅞
2300	Reading R.	114⅛	200	do b3	52
200	do	114¼	300	do s60	50
400	do	114⅛	400	do s3	52⅛
200	do b10	114⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅞
500	do s3	114½	500	do b3	75
800	Tol., W. & W.	48½	2200	do	75
200	do s60	48	600	do b3	75⅛
300	do b3	48½	800	do s3	75
200	P.,F.W.&C. ....x-d	107	400	do	75⅛
100	do c	107⅛	200	do s60	74⅞
100	do	106⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	31⅛	100	At. M. S. S. Co.	108⅛
100	Boston W. P.	31¼	200	West. U. Tel.	50
100	Rutland Mar.	27¾	100	do b3	50⅛
500	do	28	800	Clev. & Pitts R.	87¾
200	Cum. Coal	65¾	200	do b10	87⅞
100	Mar. Pref. c	29¼	400	do s3	87¾
100	do s3	29½	200	Clev. & Tol. ....x.-d	112
1600	Reading R.	114⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	106⅛
500	do s10	114	100	do b10	106¼
400	do s3	114⅛	1500	do	106⅛
200	do s15	114	400	do s3	106⅛
200	Erie R. b3	78⅛	200	do b15	106⅜
300	do s3	78	800	Chi. & N. W.	52⅛
600	do	78⅛	400	do c	52⅜
100	do b10	78⅛	100	do b10	52¼
1400	do	78⅛	500	do s3	52⅛
900	do	78⅛	400	do b3	52¼
300	do c	78⅜	300	do	52⅛
200	do b10	78⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
800	do	78½	1100	do	73¾
400	do s3	78⅜	200	do b3	73⅞
400	M. So. & N. I. s3	84⅜	500	do s3	74
1200	do	84¾	1200	do	73⅞
100	do b15	84⅞	100	do b5	74
200	do c	84⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. ....x-d	106⅜
200	do b5	84⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	31⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122
20,000	do b3	31⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
10,000	do	31⅝	500	do s60	86⅞
200	Rutland Mar.	28	300	do	88⅛
100	Canton Co.	53	200	do b10	88⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	51⅜	200	do s3	88⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	29½	1800	Cleve. & Tol. ....x-d	113
200	West. U. Tel.	50⅜	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	106⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	112	400	do b3	106⅞
200	do b3	112	100	do b15	107
100	do	111⅞	500	do s3	106⅞
400	Erie Railroad b3	78⅜	600	Chic. & N. W.	52⅜
800	do	78⅜	500	do b3	52⅛
600	do	79⅛	1200	do	52⅞
800	do b10	79⅛	100	do b10	53
400	Reading R.	114⅜	300	do s3	52⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅞
300	do	48	200	do	74⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛	200	do s3	74¾
300	do b15	85⅞	600	do b3	74⅞
600	do s3	84⅛	100	do b10	74¾
200	do b5	85⅝	400	do	74¾
300	do b3	85⅛	100	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d.b3	107⅜
500	do	86⅝	100	do	107⅜
200	do s3	86⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅜

THURSDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is steadily pursuing the line of official duty prescribed by the Act of Congress of April 12 last. Since then, without disturbing the trade or money markets of the country or obstructing the collection of the public revenues—so essential to the reduction of the Public Debt—or impairing their resources, or, adversely affecting the price of the Public Funds, he has paid off and funded, of the Temporary Loans and Greenback Circulation of the Government the following sums:

Of the reserved 50 millions of Greenbacks, the whole balance then outstanding	$22,749,742
Of the regular 400 millions Greenbacks	14,000,000
Of Interest-bearing Legal-tender	32,036,900
Total Legal-tender withdrawn	$68,786,642
Of Deposits on Interest	121,751,790
Of Certificates of Indebtedness	62,258,000
Of 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes	93,000,000
Total paid or funded	$345,796,432
—Out of total on 1st April of	1,604,322,872

Leaving of Temporary Interest-bearing Debt and Greenback Circulation at present outstanding:

In 7.30 ℔ cent. Notes, 1867-8	$724,014,300
Compound Legal-tender Notes, 1867-8	148,512,140
Greenback Circulation	386,000,000
Together	$1,258,526,440

It will be noted that three classes of temporary obligations, in the course of seven months, have been entirely liquidated: 1. The reserve 50,000,000 Greenbacks, held for contingencies against Deposits on Interest. 2. All Deposits on Interest have been paid off. 3. All twelve months Certificates of Indebtedness have been anticipated and paid off. And in addition, the $10,000,000 of the original 400,000,000 Greenbacks authorized by Congress to be withdrawn in the first six months after the passage of the Act, and the $4,000,000 authorized to be withdrawn in the seventh month, have been paid off.

Meanwhile the market credit of the Public Funds has steadily advanced, and the Customs, Revenues and Internal Taxes—the one increasing and the other undiminished—have been steadily collected, *and* $154,336,511 *thereof applied to the reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt.*

With this most decided progress in the settlement of the Public Finances we believe the country at large is abundantly satisfied. The minority, who clamor now, as they clamored a year ago, for more haste and less caution, make no secret of their calculation on a revulsion in trade and a convulsion in credits, both public and private, whenever their theory of early Specie payments is squarely and practically adopted by Congress and the Treasury Department. *It will not be so adopted by Congress this Winter*, nor urged by the Administration, either in the Message of the President or the Report of the Secretary. Whatever reference is made to the subject, we venture to predict that it will be secondary to the more immediate and, we dare say, far more important consideration of maintaining the revenues in their ample sufficiency for the further considerable reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt. In regard to Congress, we should sooner apprehend an increase of National Banks than a more rapid contraction of Greenbacks than four millions per month. The latter we feel quite sure will not be assented to this Winter, even if directly recommended by Mr. McCulloch, which is more than doubtful.

The rate for Money to the Brokers is more general at 5 ℔ per cent. to-day than earlier in the week, and the offerings large, both from private lenders and at Bank. Some of the heavy Money Brokers are able to get 6 ℔ cent. from their neighbors, and a few of the large Banks refuse to lend under this rate. The prevailing ease in the market is in singular contrast with the bearish temper of the Stock Exchange for a few days past. It is not improbable, however, that a reaction in the latter will come the sooner because of the continued steadiness in the supply of Money.

The Gold Room is again ⅛@1 ℔ cent. weaker, and Exchange on London quite dull, thus far, for Saturday's mail, at 109@108⅞ ℔ cent. Gold at 3 o'clock 143⅞@143⅞ ℔ cent. The cash Gold easy, and a small interest paid for carrying it over. The Public Funds are a fraction easier and the dealings to-day somewhat indifferent in amount. The 5-20s of 1862, 110 ℔ cent; Consolidated, 109⅛@¼. The 5 ℔ cent. 10-40s continue in demand.

There was another heavy pressure upon the Railway Market on the Stock Exchange, and many of the prices were at one time lower than the cheapest sales of Wednesday. The prevailing spirit at the Boards and in the Long Room is bearish, but, withal, there was a large demand from apparently fresh buyers, and also on orders supposed to proceed from some of the recent *Bull* cliques. The *Short* interest was largely increased, and the foundation thus made broader for a sudden and excited reaction when the fashion of the market again changes.

After the Second Boards, and at 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, in most instances above the lowest sales of the day, but still leaving the Railway speculation quite feverish and uncertain for the morrow.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40's	100⅝	100¾	Northwest	51⅝	52⅛
U. S. 5-20s	110	110	N. West Pref.	75	74⅞
U. S. 7.30s	107⅝	107⅛	Rock Island	107	107
N. Y. Central	111	111⅞	Fort Wayne	107	107⅝
Erie	79	79⅛	Cumb'land Coal	66	67
Hudson	123⅞	124	Quicksilver	51⅞	52
Reading	113⅞	114⅛	W. U. Telegraph	50⅞	51
Mich. Southern	85⅜	85	Mariposa Pref.	29	29½
Illinois Central	123	122	Ohio Certificates	32⅛	32
Pittsburgh	88	88⅛	American Gold	144⅞	143⅝
Tennessee 6s	71⅝	71	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	People's	125
Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	113
America	139½	Continental	100
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	110
Tradesmen's	141	New-York County	143
Dry Dock	175	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
American Exchange	113½	Central National	112⅞
Bank of N. America	110	First National	215
Irving	108	Ninth National	118
Metropolitan	128	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71½
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff. N.Y & E.1stM.'77	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.,s.f.'85	105	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Mich. Cn.8 ℔c., '69-'72	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ℔ ct.1st M.	110	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	86	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	97
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	84	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,591,686 39: of which $299,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $293,000; Payments, $1,944,569 96; Balance, $95,902,464 97.

The Indianapolis *Gazette* of July 12 says:

"The earnings of the First National Bank of Indianapolis for the last six months amount to over $60,000. The Board of Directors on Saturday declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., after paying over $7,000 taxes, and carrying $5,000 to the surplus fund. The Bank began business about three years ago on a capital of $150,000, and has earned for the stockholders since that time, $240,000, and now has a paid up capital of half a million dollars. But few banks in the country, if any, have been more successful."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"It may be interesting to farmers to know that there is a movement on foot, having for its object a radical change in the present system of grain measurement, and that this change has been recommended by the Boards of Trade in Albany, Buffalo and Detroit.

The Toledo *Commercial* gives its understanding of the proposed change, and, as it appears to be concise and clear, we publish it:

'As we understand it, the distinctive feature of this plan is similar to our decimal system of currency—to reckon all measures of grain by the hundred and decimal fractions of a hundred. It would seem that the same advantages must attach to that system as we have experienced in our currency.'

As this change is being discussed in all parts of the country, we should like to get the views of the Indiana farmers upon the subject."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says of the report of the Comptroller-General of Georgia:

"We copied, yesterday, the opening portion of the report, embracing a comprehensive statement of the financial condition of the State; and we proceed now to make a brief synopsis of the statistical tables given in the report:

The number of acres of land returned in 1860 was 33,345,289; in 1866, 30,116,923. The Comptroller does not know how to account for this decrease, but thinks that he can get a more satisfactory return for next year, without additional legislation. The aggregate value of lands returned in 1860 was $161,764,955; in 1866, $103,112,524—being an average value of $4 85 per acre in 1860, and $3 42 per acre in 1866. But this decrease of value is shown to be greater when we take into consideration the difference between the gold value of 1860 and the present currency.

The value of city and town property in 1860 was $25,129,415; in 1866, $33,396,181, in present currency.

Money and solvent debts returned in 1860, $107,336,258; in 1866, $34,521,678.

A like decrease is shown in the values of shipping and tonnage, stocks and bonds, household and kitchen furniture.

The total value of property, exclusive of slaves, in 1860, was $369,627,922; in 1866, $222,183,787.

The number of slaves returned in 1860 was 450,033, valued at $302,694,855, all of which has of course been swept away.

The total value in 1860, including slaves, was $672,322,777, amounting in present currency to $1,008,484,165; total value in 1866, $222,183,787; decrease since 1860, $786,300,378.

The number of polls of whites in 1860 was 99,748; in 1866, 86,909, a decrease of 12,839.

The number of negro polls in 1866 is 55,909.

The Comptroller regards the labor question as a serious one, demanding the attention of the Legislature. The returns of the present year show that the State has lost over one hundred thousand producing laborers since 1863. Prominent among the causes depleting the State of laborers are the great demand and high prices offered in the Mississippi Valley, and the great mortality among the negroes, are exceeding that of the old slave system.

The Comptroller strongly recommends encouragement to the business of sheep raising.

The tax receivers have returned the names of 914 soldiers who lost limbs in the late war, and the list will be increased to about 1,000. Orders have been issued for artificial limbs for those who have made application, and the Comptroller recommends an additional appropriation, to give all applicants the benefit of these limbs.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1866.

Under the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1864, the license tax of bankers is based upon the amount of capital used or employed. The Solicitor of the Treasury has given it as his opinion that the surplus earnings of an incorporated bank are no part of its capital within the meaning and intent of that part of said act which relates to license taxes, and that the licenses of such banks should not be assessed upon a sum greater than its chartered capital.

Wherever, therefore, a sum greater than the chartered capital has been made the measure of such a tax for the current year the excess will be abated upon an application made in proper form to this office.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD OFFICE,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

TO THE OWNERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES: The plans for reorganizing the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company and closing the Trust, being amendatory of the Trust Agreement, require to be voted upon by three-fourths in interest ($17,422,383 29) of the holders of both preferred and common certificates. Over a majority in interest ($13,530,000) has already been voted upon in favor, and but an inconsiderable minority ($191,000) opposed.

Persons in whose names certificates have been issued, and are so recorded on the books of the Trustees or their representatives, are the only qualified voters.

To promote an early recording of the full *three-fourths* vote, required for a quorum, holders or owners of certificates are earnestly requested, in person or by proxy, to register their votes. The special meeting called for Nov. 1 being continued in session at this office daily from 12 M. to 4 P. M. for such purpose.

Holders of untransferred certificates should obtain proxies from the persons named in their respective certificates.

No personal or pecuniary liability is involved except hereafter voluntarily assumed.

Blank proxies will be furnished at this office.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Chairman of Special Meeting.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last has been 3 bbls. Ashes, 16,121 bbls. Flour, 400 bags Corn, 29,100 bushels Wheat, 38,908 bushels Corn, 7,471 bushels Rye, 167,286 bushels Barley, 18,628 bushels Oats, 268 bbls. Pork, 68 pkgs. Cut Meats, 410 pkgs. Lard, 273 pkgs. Beef, 717 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $9 75@ $10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and drooping. Java at 25½c.@ 26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@ 20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet at easier and declining prices. Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 1,712 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,560
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	34,937
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	139,902
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	493,811
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	8,170
Exports since Sept. 1	47,674
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	329,345
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	228,555
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 21c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Bedford, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—Jane, 28c.; Redbank, 22c.; Portsmouth, 14c. Prints—Garner Company, 19c.; Freeman, 16c.; London Mourning, 18c.; Wanregan, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, 1½ inch tape, 48c.@75c. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company Byron Gavrote No. 1, No. 20; Enamelled—French Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 4, $8 50; Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 8, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 15½c.; Pepperell, 23c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 25c.

EGGS—Have been less abundant and in more request, at firmer prices, including Jersey, Extra brands, 36c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 35c.@36c.; Ordinary Western, 32c.@34c.; Western, by Express, 34c.@35c.; Canada, 34c.@35c.; Limed, 30c.@32c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quite dull at irregular prices. Domestic apples are in moderate supply only, with good demand for choice. Grapes are dull and the market overstocked. We quote: Apples, Mixed, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Greenings, $3 50@$4 50; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $14@$16; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sickel, $18@$20 ℔ bbl.; Isabella Grapes, 6c.@10c.; Catawba Grapes, 10c.@15c.; Delaware Grapes, 16c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Quinces, $2@$3 50 ℔ 100. Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$13; Cranberries, Jersey, $9@$12 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are in light supply and higher. Peeled Peaches are firmer, while unpeeled are lower. Apples, State and Western 12c.@13c.; Apples, Southern, 10c.@12c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 17c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 14c.@15c.; Cherries, New Pitted, —@—; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Raspberries, —@—; Plums, 32c.@35c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour to-day, opening at rather firmer prices, but closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 12,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50 @$11 40; fair to choice do. do., at $11 40@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 40@$12 40 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 50
Extra State	10 50	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 40	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@18 00

Southern Flour is inactive at former rates. Sales since our last, 280 bbls., in lots, at $12 40@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in demand, including superfine at $6 60@$8 20 ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, opening at an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, but closing heavy. Sales since our last 46,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 48; rejected Spring at $2 18, and amber State at $3 12 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand to-day, opening at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices, but closing heavy with a downward tendency. Sales since our last, 214,000 bushels, at $1 30½@$1 31½ for inferior; $1 30½@ $1 33½, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 30½@$1 31, in store and afloat, and $1 34 for Yellow do. Rye has been quiet but steady. Sales 21,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 32 for old Western, $1 42@$1 45 for Canadian, and $1 42@$1 47 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in request at full prices. Sales, since our last, 89,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 25@$1 35 for Canada West, free, and $1 09@$1 12 for do., in bond; $1 12 @$1 21 for two-rowed State; $1 25@$1 32 for four-rowed State, ℔ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer rates. We quote Chicago at 69c.@71c.; Milwaukee 69c.@71c.; State at 71c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Sales 85,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ bushel. The stock of Beans is very light, and prices are firm. The demand is for the local trade only, and any large receipts would reduce quotations. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrow, new, $2 80@$3 50; Beans, medium, new, $2 50@$2 60; Beans, mixed parcels, $1@$2 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@ $1 45 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are in active request at buoyant prices; $4 75 for Eastern, ℔ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@77½c.; English Island at 62c.@ 63c.; Cuba at 50c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 75c.@77½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Resin at $5 25@$11 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@ $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more request at 22½c.@ 23½c. for Crude; 35c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes of inferior or unsound qualities are dull and lower, but sound lots are firmer and sell well. We quote: Peach Blows, $2@$2 75; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50; Onions, Red, $1 50@$2; Onions, White, $2@2 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$2 ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c. @$1 ℔ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℔ 100; Marrow Squash, 75c.@$1; Citron, 75c. ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $5@$10 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry the past week, of both live and dressed, have been very large, and receivers, in order to get rid of stock, were obliged to accept prices far below our quotations. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 16c.@18c.; Geese, 14c.@16c.; Ducks, 20c.@24c., ℔ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 16c.@18c.; Fowls, 15c. @17c.; Chickens, 16c.@19c., ℔ lb.; Geese ℔ pair, $1 75@$2 25; Ducks ℔ pair, $1@$1 50. *Game*—Woodcock ℔ pair, 88c.@$1; Partridges ℔ pair, $1@ $1 25; Pigeons, flight, ℔ dozen, $1 75@$2; Quail ℔ dozen, $2 75@$3.; Venison, carcase, ℔ lb., 15c.@18c.; Venison, saddle, ℔ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at lower and declining prices. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $24 12½@$24 75, cash and regular way, for Mess, closing at $24 12½ cash, and $21@$22 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. Mess for forward delivery, at $25; January, seller, at $25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been very quiet at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Hams; sales 150 packages. Bacon continues very quiet at 13c.@13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 13½c.@14c. for short rib, and 13½c.@14c. for short clear, City and Western. Sales 110 boxes. Lard is more active, and steady. Sales since our last, 950 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@14½c., and small lots at 14½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $18 25@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet and heavy at $33 50@ $40 ℔ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in less demand, at from 9½c.@10c. for heavy to light, ℔ lb. Butter is in request at 36c.@42c. for State, and 43c. @55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@17½c. ℔ lb. The movements in Butter and Cheese, during the week, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus: "We have no material change to note in the market for Butter. A fair demand has prevailed for fine State Butter, for Eastern, Southern and local trade, while medium and low grades of State and Western are almost without movement, at nominal prices. As we have before noted, the principal cause of the dulness and depression to the trade in Butter, has been caused by the apprehensions among the dealers that a large crop had been made, and that when the bulk moved prices would be heavily depressed. But the *Journal of Commerce*, in its issue of Nov. 10, states that 'the make of Butter in this State is but about one-half of last year,' and as that journal is generally good authority on mercantile subjects, and is supposed not to make an assertion without a good reliable basis or authority, the situation is materially changed. If the foregoing statement be correct, there is not a fair supply of State Butter in New-York, and the dairy districts for the local trade of New-York alone, and prices must advance instead of declining, and we repeat the announcement without indorsing or denying its correctness, for the purpose of eliciting the truth in regard to a matter so important. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 12,467 packages. The market closes dull at our quotations, which are unchanged:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	34	@37
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	31	@34
Rolls, poor to good	28	@30

There is no change to note in the market for Cheese since our last report. An active demand has prevailed for extra qualities of factories, for export, while medium and lower grades have been entirely neglected for that trade. Local Southern and Eastern trade continues quietly to absorb their full quotas of factories and farm dairies, and the Cheese trade may be considered sound and healthy. The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 28,447 boxes. The export of Cheese for the week ending Nov. 10 to London, Liverpool and Glasgow is 22,211 boxes. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged.

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last 570 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12½c. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at 14c.@16c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 60 bbls. Western, in bond, at 42c.@ 43c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d. ℔ bushel. For London—36,000 bushels Barley, at 5½d. ℔ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 15.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Lot and buildings No. 18 Laight-street, running through to Canal-street, being Nos. 414 and 416; 30 feet 9 inches front on Canal-street, 25 feet front on Laight-street, 102 feet on westerly side, 85 feet 11 inches on easterly side, for $33,000.

Two lots west side Fifth-avenue, 25.5 west of Forty-fifth-street, 25x100 each, for $20,000 each.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to
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Bankers and dealers in United States and other Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori as PIA DI TOLOMEI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY and ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, ROSINA MEADOWS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.
THIS DAY and EVENING—FESTIVAL AND FAIR.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our dispatches by Ocean Telegraph are to Nov. 15. The Belgian Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King, who took occasion in his speech to assert the strict neutrality of his Government in quarrels between other Powers. The case of the *Rappahannock*, ex-rebel cruiser, has been decided in favor of COLEMAN. It is stated that the English holders of rebel bonds are about to bring their grievances to the notice of the British Government. United States Five-twenties closed yesterday in the London money market at 70¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters received at San Francisco from Gens. ALVAREZ and DIAZ, *via* Acapulco, to Nov. 5, state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port. The garrison consists of 180 men. The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals is confirmed. Another account says three vessels of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan to withdraw the French troops from the latter place and carry them to San Blas. Gen. ALVAREZ has fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran gunners.

An important consultation was held yesterday at the White House between the President, the Cabinet and Chief-Justice CHASE. It is believed that a leading topic under consideration was the reconstruction plan now proposed by many leading men of all parties, by which a general amnesty shall be offered to the South on their acceptance of universal suffrage with a property or intelligence qualification. Prominent Southern men are coöperating with Republicans and Democrats in this effort.

The Fenian trials, which have been in progress at Toronto during the past eleven days, will close temporarily on Saturday next, as the Court will not sit during the term. It was at first supposed that such of the prisoners as had not been brought to trial before the Court rose would have to await their trials at the January Assizes; but it is probable an arrangement will be made by which they will be brought before a Court sooner. Four men arrested as Fenians have been discharged for want of any evidence against them.

Late advices from Arkansas report great damage to crops in that section, the rains having beaten the stalks which had only undergone one picking into the earth. The second picking in some locations is considered a total loss. It was estimated that the cotton crop of Arkansas would exceed that of any other State.

The services inaugurating the National Orphans' Homestead will take place at Gettysburgh on next Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, President of the Association; Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Major-Gen. HOWARD and others are expected to participate.

J. R. LEWIS, Commissioner of the Tennessee Freedmen's Bureau, reports the cotton crop at one-half an average; tobacco, over a full crop of superior quality; corn, nearly an average; oats, a full average, wheat less than an average. The grain crop in East Tennessee is much better than usual.

The National Wool-growers' Convention now assembled in Cleveland is largely attended from every wool-growing district and nearly every wool-growing State in the North. Resolutions have been unanimously adopted in favor of the Tariff Bill as it left the House last Summer.

Rev. Dr. McLEOD, the editor of the Salt Lake City *Vidette*, now at St. Louis, has been deterred from returning to Utah on account of the late assassination of Dr. ROBINSON. He proposes to lecture through the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of insecurity of life and property in that territory.

E. D. SLATE, of Tompkins County, N. Y., an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Boyd Farm, Penn., was run over by a train on Wednesday night, and so severely injured that he died the next morning.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that a leading Mexican General has just arrived at Washington from Mexico, where he saw MAXIMILIAN. He says that MAX has no idea of leaving Mexico for the present.

The Health Officer of Cincinnati announced on Tuesday that there were no cases of cholera within the city precincts.

The Superintendent of the Nashville Railroad reports that the robbers who recently committed the depredation on that road have been captured by the Franklin expedition.

Messrs. HINDES and WOODS, the Old Board of Baltimore Police Commissioners, formally surrendered everything yesterday morning to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties.

Prof. THOMAS E. UPHAM, of Bowdoin College, Maine, has resigned the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the same to take effect at the close of the current collegiate year.

Commissioners appointed by the Georgia Legislature recommend the removal of the State Penitentiary to the Stone Mountain, and that the convicts be not taught mechanical trades.

A correspondent writing from Racine, Wis., says Senator DOOLITTLE has offered his residence and other property for sale in that city, with the intention of leaving the State.

Three employes on the Illinois Central Railroad were killed on Tuesday last at Lasalle, Warren and Oconee. They each fell from the train while it was in motion.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, now in session at Cincinnati, propose to erect a monument to Major-Gen. McPHERSON, who was killed before Atlanta July 22, 1864.

The Kearney *Herald* states that two large herds of cattle which were corraled at Fort Caspar last week, were stampeded and driven off by the Chicanes in full view of the troops.

Five white men and one negro were flogged yesterday at Richmond, for petit larceny, by order of the Hustings Court.

LOCAL NEWS.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, all of them on the ground of infidelity on the part of the husband and fathers, who are made defendants in the actions. The custody of the children is, in each instance, awarded to the plaintiffs, who are the wives and the mothers. The actions are entitled: Mary E. Delamater *vs.* Edgar Delamater, one child, custody awarded to Mary E. Delamater; Fannie L. Field *vs.* Thomas Augustus Field, Fannie L. to have the care of the children; Catharine Witte *vs.* William Witte, the mother Catharine is hereafter to have the sole exclusive right to the child. These decrees of divorce, added to those already reported in our columns since Monday last, make an aggregate of seventeen absolute divorces on the ground of infidelity thus far during the week, and four judgments of separation from bed and board on account of cruelty, inhuman treatment, neglect, &c., on the part of the husbands. The number of similar cases pending in the different courts of this City at the present time is between seven and eight hundred.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mayor HOFFMAN sent in a communication suggesting that action be taken against the Battery and East Broadway Railroad Company, and inclosing an opinion from the Corporation Counsel showing that the Company have no right to lay tracks across Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Streets. Another communication was received from the Mayor stating that the General Government desire to purchase a portion of the east end of the Battery for the erection of a barge and revenue office thereon, and suggesting that, as the Corporation are empowered to sell the Government the land required, that appropriate action be had thereon. Referred to the Special Committee on Post-office site. The Board adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

The trial of the case of LEONARD APPELBY et al. *vs.* The Astor Fire Insurance Company, the particulars of which have already appeared in our columns, was concluded yesterday by the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiffs for $9,324 76, the full amount claimed. On motion of plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. ARNOUX, an allowance of $300 was granted by the Court. A motion was made by the defendants' counsel, on the testimony and Judge's minutes, for a new trial. It was denied, but a stay of proceedings after entry of judgment was granted, to enable defendants to bring the questions of law involved before the General Term.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, yesterday, decided that law reporters have a right to examine opinions delivered by that Court upon making a proper application to the clerk. In making this decision, the Justices composing the Court, to wit: G. G. BARNARD, Presiding Justice, and INGRAHAM and CLERKE, Associate Justices, have done themselves credit in settling promptly a hitherto dubious question. The public will be greatly benefited, and the accredited representatives in the law department of the New-York Press will hereafter know what they can rely upon.

The Committee on Character appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court have given notice that all applicants for admission to the Bar are requested to attend at the office of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, No. 76 Wall-street, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Messrs. BENEDICT, ANDERSON and SHERWOOD are the members of the Committee. As already published, the Committee of Examination will meet on Monday afternoon next in the General Term room.

An injunction has been granted by the Supreme Court, in the case of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, C. K. GARRISON, DANIEL B. ALLEN and JAMES H. BANKER *vs.* GEORGE B. HARTSON, FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD, CHAS. A. MEIGS, ROBERT YELVERTON, SPENCER K. GREEN and ORLANDO W. JOSLYN. The controversy is an important one, and arises out of a quarrel between the different classes of stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

In the case of C. LEFFERTS and another *vs.* The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, the Jury rendered a verdict for $220 for the plaintiffs. The action was brought for injuries to a horse of the plaintiffs', which was seriously injured by being run against by one of defendant's cars in Beekman-street, in September, 1865, while it was standing in front of plaintiffs' store. Counsel for defendant has given notice that a higher Court will adjudicate the questions of law involved.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, at their meeting yesterday, directed a contract to be made for lighting the Charity Hospital, at an expense not exceeding $4,000 per annum. Penitentiary prisoners were ordered to be divided into three classes and kept separate from each other.

EUGENE GISSEL and HUGH DEMAREA were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, on suspicion of having committed a heavy robbery at the residence of Mrs. MYERS, corner of Pavonia-avenue and Erie-street. They pretended to be music teachers, looking for pupils.

The trial of JERRY O'BRIEN for the murder of KATE SMITH was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The defence set up the theory of moral insanity with a view to claiming a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The Board of Health is now engaged in an investigation into the causes of the existence of typhus fever in the "Female Branch of the Catholic Protectory," at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Carmansville.

Yesterday the Board of Health were in secret session preparing their first report, to be forwarded to Gov. FENTON.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Baltimore, delivered a lecture on "Social Forces" at Clinton Hall last evening.

Gold fell to 143⅜ ℔ cent. yesterday. Exchange dull. Money easy at 5 ℔ cent. The public funds were dull. The railway continued bearish and under increased excitement, though the depression in prices was not scarcely so marked on the active stocks as on Wednesday.

Flour and grain opened briskly at rising prices yesterday, but closed quite heavily and in favor of buyers. Mess Pork was plenty and declining, with a moderate inquiry. Cotton was dull and lower. Petroleum was in better demand. Foreign merchandise was inactive and depressed.

WANTED, A COUNTER PROPOSITION.—While half-a-dozen of the live Democratic journals at the North have pronounced in favor of the enactment of a qualified negro suffrage by the South, the *World* loiters and hesitates. It sees the necessity of doing something, but knows not what to do. Its only specific idea is, that "when the Southern States have all rejected the Amendment" they should "make a counter proposition." Now what counter-proposition would the *World* recommend? It has already told us that in its judgment the South may dictate terms to Congress, but what the terms ought to be the *World* has not yet stated. The public desire to be enlightened upon the subject, and we trust that our cotemporary will not longer withhold the secret. What will this counter proposition amount to? Repeal of the test oath, as a beginning? Restoration to the Union without guarantee of any kind? Return to Congress of the rebel leaders, defiant as "masters of the situation" may be? And what besides? The *World* owes an explanation to its party, if not to others. For, just now, there seems a disposition in the Democracy to take up the Republican doctrine of impartial suffrage; and if this be done, the *World's* counter proposition will be laughed at.

The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise and its Promoters.

The story of the Atlantic Telegraph, as told by Mr. FIELD at the banquet given in his honor last evening, will be read with increasing interest as years pass by, and as the names of those who have been most prominent in the great work become, as we doubt not they will become, historical.

It is not an easy, and it is always a delicate task, to be the historian of one's own achievements. Mr. FIELD, however, in his deeply interesting narrative, has succeeded in grouping the main incidents of an enterprise, or rather a series of enterprises, extending over thirteen years, and of which he has been one of the foremost promoters, without in any way violating good taste, or claiming for himself personally more than his full due.

He has been careful and conscientious in bringing into the foreground of his story the names of most if not all of those energetic, hopeful and liberal-minded men on both sides of the Atlantic who did most essential service in the early and disheartening days of the undertaking. He has revived, not inopportunely, many almost forgotten facts in the beginning of the enterprise, when all the talent and industry employed, and all the capital embarked in the scheme, belonged to this country.

Few people, we dare say, will now recollect, if, indeed, they have ever heard, that over a million of dollars were expended by a few New-York gentlemen on lines intended to connect *the western terminus of the Cable* with the great Atlantic cities, before a single penny was subscribed in England for the line proper. The labors of those three first years, in presence of the completed work, may now appear insignificant; but we can readily believe Mr. FIELD's statement that they were years of care, anxiety, incessant labor and frequent disappointment.

It need not, however, be overlooked, since the memories of that period have been thus recalled, that aside from the natural and legitimate causes of difficulty and trouble which the New-York and Newfoundland Company had to encounter, their policy of buying off the legislative support promised to the projected Labrador rival line, was a serious error, and brought anything but credit to those concerned in it. We do not know how much of the first subscribed capital of the Company was appropriated to this questionable purpose; but we are satisfied that it would have been a gain rather than a loss to the pioneers in Atlantic telegraphy, had one or two or half a dozen competitors been allowed—if they found the means—to enter the field by other routes. Much valuable time, and, we doubt not, much valuable money also, were spent in preventing other charters from being granted. The fear of excessive competition in intercontinental telegraph lines may have been not altogether unnatural twelve years ago. But if the Directors of the pioneer Company could have foreseen what a long road they had themselves to travel before their adventure should be found a success, they would certainly have used their means to better purpose than blocking the way for similar experiments by other ocean routes.

The public as yet know too little of the recently projected line by way of the Antilles, or of the capital and energy by which it is sustained, to judge of its early success under its present management. But no one doubts that not only can a Southern ocean line to Europe be made profitable, but that others by way of the Azores and Madeira, and still others *viâ* Labrador, Iceland, the Faroe Isles and the Hebrides, will be built at no distant day. If one incorporated company should fail, another will take its place, and these companies will be multiplied until we shall have a healthy competition.

The line from the Pacific coast, through Northern Asia, which will shortly connect us with Eastern Europe, will relieve some of the pressure on the Atlantic cables. But any number of additional lines for which capital can be found in this or the next generation, will, we take it, only tend to an infusion of vigor, spirit and liberality into those first established. Mr. FIELD himself has made a satisfactory statement confirmatory in an indirect way, of our prediction. After the Cable had been in operation for but three months, the Directors found themselves in a position to reduce their tariff by one-half. In a few months more, Mr. FIELD believes, the Company will be in a position to make their charges one-quarter of what they were originally. To accommodate the increased custom which this will bring to the Cable, the double line will have to be worked night and day. And it is evident that the Directors already contemplate the probability of their being compelled to build new lines at not distant date. While every one will rejoice to find the original enterprisers in Atlantic telegraphy abundantly recompensed for their energy, resolution, long endurance and heavy outlay of capital, it will be for the interest of the public that they should not be the only news-carriers on the great Atlantic highway. We feel more deeply every day the baneful effect of monopolies in our internal lines of communication. And we are admonished on all hands to see that a limit is somewhere set to the amalgamation and consolidation of great corporations.

New ocean lines, if honestly and liberally managed, will each, as it comes into existence, create a business for itself. Every step, such as Mr. FIELD suggests, in the process of cheapening the rates, will only be followed by a corresponding accumulation of custom; and we do not see what limit may be set, even within the lifetime of the present generation, to the income of at least half a dozen well-managed inter-continental lines.

The great banquet in honor of Mr. FIELD was an acknowledgment fairly due to his enterprise, courage and manly endurance. If some of his injudicious friends have shown an anxiety for the elevation of his name and credit, which was not at all necessary, and which was sometimes indiscreet, the merchants and other leading citizens who have joined in this testimonial, have only given a just recognition to services which have been so far beyond the range of ordinary enterprise. Mr. FIELD is entitled to claim for himself the credit of having secured for his country a fair share of the honor which so grand an achievement carries with it. There is no doubt, moreover, that every one of those accomplished and worthy Englishmen who were associated with Mr. FIELD from the first adventure in 1857 down to the present time, do full justice to their American co-laborer, and heartily acknowledge their indebtedness for his vigorous resolution and his unflinching devotion to the great task they had jointly undertaken.

The Amendment in Alabama—Gov. Patton's Message.

One after another, the Southern Governors are delivering themselves of elaborate arguments against the Constitutional Amendment. THROCKMORTON led the way; JENKINS followed; and now PATTON, of Alabama, treads in their steps. Each is positive that the South ought not to ratify the Amendment.

The declared apprehension of interference with the State Courts and the independence of the State Judiciary, under the first section of the Amendment, has the appearance of being overdone. The manifest object of the section is to insure adequate protection and justice to the freedman in his newly-acquired rights of citizenship, and that is all. It simply provides that the States shall be debarred from making or enforcing laws prejudicial to the rights of any citizen, or denying to any the equal protection of civil authority. And though an ingenious lawyer may, under this assertion of Federal authority, conjure up a dozen possibilities inimical to the sovereignty of a State in relation to its internal laws, there really is no special reason for tearing the abuse of Federal power. Had all the Southern States been as wise and just as some of them, in guaranteeing full civil rights to the freedmen of their own will, the action of Congress would have been unnecessary. Their shortcoming in this regard necessitated other means of carrying out the equitable result of emancipation; and the first section of the Amendment aims to do this, and nothing more.

The same special pleading is observable in the objections urged by Gov. PATTON to the second section, which is designed to base the ratio of representation upon electors instead of population. All the Governors yet heard from echo the same story. "Why apply to the South a principle which is not to be applied to the North?" they ask with the air of men who fancy that they have propounded a knotty question. They forget that between the two sections, in respect of representation and population, there is no analogy. In the South a very large proportion of the whole population are denied the franchise; they are precluded from its acquisition not for a year, or a series of years, but forever; not because of their want of intelligence or property, but solely because of their color. The North exhibits no analogy. True, we have millions among us who are not citizens, and therefore have no votes, although counted for representation purposes. But they are so of their own choice, or because the period probationary to citizenship has not expired. To all of them the full privileges of citizenship are offered. The position of the two sections is, then, obviously different; and the effect of the Amendment in this particular will be proximately just. If, for a time, it presses unpleasantly upon the South, by lessening its Congressional influence, the South may thank itself alone. Let the States annul the proscription they now level at a color and a race, and the Amendment will no longer be even seemingly invidious. They will have the power of Amending the amendment when they choose to exercise it.

Commenting upon the section imposing political disabilities as a penalty for active participation in the rebellion, Gov. PATTON is unwittingly suggestive. He remarks:

> "The people of the States which are now denied representation in Congress, would not murmur at any standard of patriotism or test of loyalty to the General Government which might be applied to their professions and conduct since the close of the war. *If punishments are to be inflicted for preceding conduct, surely the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws now standing upon the national statute-book are amply sufficient for the purpose.* They are certainly rigorous enough to accomplish all legitimate purposes of any Government controlled by true statesmanship. If the disabilities imposed by this third section be intended as punishment for acts heretofore committed, the Amendment would operate practically as an *ex post facto* law, which is contrary to the whole spirit of modern civilization."

Does Gov. PATTON mean all he says? Does he really prefer existing penalties to the penalty proposed? Do the Southern leaders—they on whom the proposed disabilities will fall—elect to be deprived of their property and to be hanged or banished as traitors? Would these penalties be preferable to exclusion from offices of honor and trust?

The provision of the Amendment in this respect is as mild as anything could be short of a general amnesty. It contemplates nothing like a penal law, and is as far as possible removed from harshness or malignity. A lighter punishment was never enacted; and though we understand and appreciate the spirit which prompts the people to adhere to the fortunes of their leaders, we must ascribe the conduct of the leaders themselves to selfish ambition. Unselfish men in their situation would cheerfully expiate the wrong they have inflicted upon their States by retiring into private life. Were this done, the good and great among them would not be long proscribed.

Gov. PATTON demurs to the *ex post facto* nature of the Amendment. If the substitution of a mild penalty for severe penalties merit the term, it may be applicable. But the Governor of Alabama is hardly entitled to use it as an objection, since he proposes *ex post facto* State legislation in the matter of contracts. He abhors it when operating detrimentally to rebel leaders. He advocates it, however, when only the interests of suffering creditors are concerned.

As for the freedmen, Gov. PATTON is a tolerably friendly witness. He concedes that their behavior in Alabama has been good, and that the exceptional troubles which have occurred have arisen from the "captious unreasonableness" of employers. Legislation is recommended to protect the right of the freedmen to payment for labor performed. The civil rights thus far granted to them have afforded no cause of complaint, and an extension is suggested, though of a meagre kind. A very paltry provision is recommended for the education of colored children; and Gov. PATTON does not even hint at anything like a full measure of justice. There should be patience, however. Much is gained when an Alabama Governor extols the conduct of black laborers as better than that of many white masters, and records with expressions of satisfaction the truthfulness of black witnesses. It will some day be asked whether they who thus justify their emancipation may not be safely invested with all the attributes of citizenship.

The Political Troubles in Holland.

Our people have not heretofore paid much attention to the political storm now raging throughout the entire Kingdom of Holland. And yet it is not only very interesting to follow it from its inception, but it may also result in what may be called a peaceful revolution, and produce important changes in the Constitution of that country.

We Americans do, and if some do not they ought to, feel deeply for this little Kingdom, for it was the Dutch who, even in the darkest days of our Revolutionary struggle, opened their purses and gave "aid and comfort" to the embryo Republic. True, by some they were accused of driving a hard bargain with the needy colonists; but our forefathers were glad to receive money on any terms from anywhere, and as the risk was great and France had not yet espoused the cause of the colonies, it is something to the honor of the Dutch, and for which we ought to be grateful, not to have exacted still harsher terms.

As to the political struggle now in progress in Holland, it originated thus: After the dismemberment of Imperial France, in 1815, when all the extended conquests of the First NAPOLEON were torn from her, Holland was reconstituted, with Belgium, as the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Belgian revolution, resulting in a new Kingdom of Belgium, brought no change in the internal constitutional relations of Holland proper, and the Constitution of 1815 remained in full force. But the year 1848 had its influence also among the sedate and quiet Dutch, and they got for themselves a new Constitution, liberalizing their Government in accordance with the spirit of the age. The Kings of the house of Orange, personally popular and favoring the liberal tendencies of the times, fell in with their people, and for a time everything went on smooth and well. The Ministry, presided over by Mr. HALL, supported by the King, united with "their High-Mightinesses," the States-General, or Chambers, in needed reforms, there was scarcely any perceptible difference of parties, and Government and people were content and satisfied. On the 23d of June, 1856, Mr. HALL and his colleagues retired from the Ministry, and from this date commenced more opposition in the Chambers, and more obstinacy in the Government. The Ministers found themselves often in a minority, and had to give their places, and yearly these changes increased in rapidity. Not to become too tedious, we will only refer to the occurrences of the present year. The beginning of 1866 found in power a Minister representing the old or moderate Liberal Party. Not three months had expired when they were in a minority in the Chambers, and resigned. The party of progress, the majority, were then called to form a ministry, and they did so. But before the month of August had expired they were also in a minority, and the Conservatives, under Count ZUYLEN, took charge of the Government. And now comes the "tug of war." Among the members of Count ZUYLEN's ministry was a Mr. MYER, one of the ablest men in the kingdom. A new Governor for the Dutch East India Colonies being required, the King, who claims the right to appoint as his constitutional prerogative, appointed this Mr. MYER. This aroused the opposition of the Chambers, and on the 26th of September last they passed, by a large majority, a vote of want of confidence in the ministry.

Here, then, was a quandary for the King. Within the short space of three months he had tried to govern with all the three parties in the kingdom—Old Liberal, Progressive and Conservative—and neither could satisfy the Chambers. Not being able to discover a fourth party, he resolved upon the next best course, and on the 10th of October last he issued his royal proclamation dissolving the Chambers, and sending "their High-Mightinesses" home. This step, of itself, might not have created any unusual excitement, but the King, in this proclamation, under his sign manual, called upon the people to vote in such way that the constant change of Ministry, so noxious to public business, by a capricious opposition in the Chambers, should cease; and he put, to some extent, his own personal popularity in the scale as against the opposition to his Ministers. The opposition grew furious at this personal appeal of the King. They denounced it as a blow aimed at the very life of parliamentary Government. They issued a protest, signed by some sixteen Professors of Law, claiming that, by the appointment of Mr. MYER to the East Indian Colonial Governorship, the King overstepped the limits of his prerogative, and that by his proclamation he had added insult to injury, and so on. The Conservatives and Old Liberals retorted with equal vehemence, and from day to day the contest waxed hotter. The new elections were to take place on the 30th of October, and we are still without sufficient data to form a correct appreciation of the result. But as the Dutch have never been so excited at an election as at this one, we may presume that a larger vote has been cast than ever, and that, considering the general tendency of the people, the Liberal majority may have been increased.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The *Evening Post*, noticing a Washington rumor that Republican members of Congress are willing to "stave off" impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, says:

> "We are surprised to learn that among the leaders in this movement are members who do not hesitate to demand negro suffrage in the Southern States. It is difficult to see how they can justify this demand, at the same time that they would deny the vote to the colored people of the District of Columbia—a class who have among them many intelligent and wealthy men, and who are as a whole respectable, peaceable and useful members of society."

We do not share our cotemporary's surprise. Some of the noisiest champions of universal negro suffrage for the South are men who do not urge even impartial suffrage upon their own States. At home they have a respect for white prejudice; toward the South they have no such scruples. The inconsistency of these persons, however, does not affect the merits of the question in the District of Columbia. There, the authority of Congress in matters of legislation is not open to dispute; and there any action of Congress in the direction of qualified negro suffrage should begin. We concur in the *Post's* opinion, that before commending the principle of equal suffrage to the Southern States, the Northern States should apply it to their own citizens. What would be just at the South would be just at the North; and before the North preaches dogmatically upon the subject, it should bring its own franchise into harmony with the right.

About Hamburg—The Troubles of an Ancient Free City.

We perceive from several local papers of the City of Hamburg, one of the two great commercial ports in Northern Germany, that the people are somewhat in trouble as to their prospective future under the new organization and the supremacy of Prussia in Germany. It is the *Nachrichten*, the *Boersenhalle* and the *Freischuetz* that concern themselves especially with this subject, and utter strong complaints. As the main subject matter of these complaints does to some extent touch the interests of those of our merchants who maintain commercial relations with Hamburg, we think it but our duty to let our readers know the full nature of it.

It is well known that when, under the guidance of Prussia, the German Customs Union was formed, Hamburg, as well as the other two Hanseatic towns, Bremen and Lubeck, declined to join it, but remained free ports. The Customs Union consisted chiefly in the uniformity of import duties and the simplification and cheapness of their collection, as the duties were levied at the frontier of any one of the exterior States composing the Union, and a division of the proceeds between the different governments according to an established rate. The Hanseatic cities, however, being connected with all the world in commercial relations, and their commerce consisting, in a large proportion, in imports and exports from and to other countries than Germany, found it to their interests to maintain their system of complete free trade. Thus goods shipped from America to Hamburg and thence reshipped to some interior point in Germany, paid duty only after they had left the territory of Hamburg and reached the frontier of the Customs Union. If such goods were reshipped to any Russian, or Swedish, or Danish port on the Baltic, such goods paid duties there, but none in Hamburg. As Austria did not, until a few years ago, join this Customs Union, goods shipped from Hamburg or Bremen to any part of Austria paid no duty in Germany, until they reached the Austrian line. It must be evident that this was of very great advantage to the three ports, and that they have reason to fear some loss should these advantages be totally denied them. The commonalty of Bremen have wisely looked out for this, and, if the use of a slang but expressive phrase be allowed us, they have "saved their bacon." In the treaty of alliance with Prussia, in which Bremen agrees to submit its military system and the direction of its diplomatic intercourse to Prussia, it is also stipulated that only certain designated portions of Bremen territory shall be included in the Customs Union, but that the port and the business portion of the city should not. This leaves the port of Bremen as free as it was heretofore, and it only brings the customs officers of the Union closer to its doors.

Not so in Hamburg. The haste with which the Hamburgers joined Prussia very probably prevented them from seeing clearly all the ultimate consequences of their step, which now begin to be apparent. They entered into a binding obligation to join the Customs Union, and they are only just now becoming aware of the alarming fact, that by it they lose all the advantages of a free port. The agitation upon this subject, as we gather from the journals mentioned above, begins to be quite lively. Some propose a modification of the treaty of alliance and confederation, by which a similar stipulation might be obtained in favor of Hamburg as Bremen got for itself. Others think it quite improbable that Prussia would now, months after the solemn ratification of the treaty, consent to so important a modification of it. They propose the inauguration of a system of warehouses and docks, where goods intended to be reshipped abroad might remain in bond without actual payment of duties, or where the importer might store his goods and pay the duties only when "entered for consumption," as we say under our American system. But, reply others again, the danger is near at hand, and the remedy must be a most speedy one. Warehouses and docks, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the whole foreign commerce of Hamburg, would have to be built of such immense capacity, that there is no time to do it and, then again, where is all the money to come from?

Such appears to be the present state of agitation among the commercial men at Hamburg. There are other complaints raised besides this, which, though of less importance, have a significant bearing toward the future of the city as an independent State. Complaints are heard all round of the lassitude and lethargy of those citizens intrusted with the management of public affairs. Many reforms are needed in the criminal code, as well as in the whole system of judicial proceedings. Meeting after meeting had been called of those clothed with authority to adopt such reforms, but at neither of these a sufficient number appeared to do any business. This is, by some writers, taken as an indication that some of the most prominent citizens of Hamburg begin to feel tired of their independent State organization, and wish to prepare the way for annexation to Prussia. However that may be, so much is surely true, that the community of Hamburg is just now not in the most fortunate condition.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.—The *Journal des Débats*, of Paris, translates from *Il Corriere Italiano* the statement, which the latter journal pretends to have from an authentic source, that France and England have addressed to the Russian Government an energetic protest against the naval armaments of the latter at Nicolajeff, as being against the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Paris of 1856. As this is printed in the semi-official paper of the French Government on the 30th of October, and not denied up to the 2d of November, there may be some truth in it. The Eastern question, it would appear from this, is no longer looming up in the distance. It is straight at hand.

WILL THE SOUTH DO IT?—The Chicago *Times* is not frightened by the outcry which its advocacy of impartial suffrage has provoked among the Democracy. It returns to the subject, and appeals to the South to evince its sagacity by making suffrage "dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color." The position of the *Times*, as we understand it, now is, that the Northern Democracy must proclaim equal suffrage, regardless of color, or as a party die; and that the Southern States should enact equal suffrage on the ground of expediency. Says the *Times*:

> "There is now an excellent opportunity for the Republican Party to prove the sincerity of its professions touching the exclusion of the Southern States. If it desires only the extension of suffrage to the freedmen upon the same terms with the whites, leaving to the respective States to decide what those terms shall be, it is more than probable that the South will entertain such a proposition. It is more than probable that she will consent that intelligent negroes may vote. She has nothing to fear from impartial suffrage."

Will the South fulfil the expectations of its Chicago champion? Will it consent, not merely that intelligent negroes shall vote, but that the test applied to freedmen shall also be applied to poor whites? In a word, will the South couple its rejection of the Amendment at present before it, with the enactment of impartial suffrage? We want some information from the South itself upon this question.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—Mme. RISTORI assumes a new rôle to-night, and one entirely fresh to the public. The play is "Pia de Tolomei"—Mme. RISTORI sustaining the title-role.

FRENCH OPERA.—HEROLD's beautiful romantic opera of "Zampa" was produced here last evening to a good house. The representation was marred by obvious deficiencies of rehearsal, but nevertheless it carried the audience, and the work will, we think, enjoy and merit a success. Monsieur ARMAND, who made his *début* in the leading part of *Zampa* possesses a bold, gallant presence, and acts with all the spirit of a *robusto*. His voice was affected last night by the prevailing epidemic—a cold. He could not in consequence render full justice to himself, and it is only courteous to reserve our remarks for another occasion. We may say, however, that his upper notes are clear and penetrating, and that, like most of his ilk, he makes too much of them. In the lower register he was sadly at fault in the matter of intonation—an effect which we are willing to ascribe to the cause already mentioned. Mr. DE SURMONT was unusually good. His voice is agreeable in quality, except when forced; and once or twice last night he overstepped the limits of judiciousness. The serenade or barcarole of the third act merited the applause which the public bestowed upon it. Mlle. NADDIE was excellent as *Camille*, but she too wandered from the pitch. Mlle. LAURENTIS was a charming and piquante *Ritta*, and sang the music of her part with spirit and intelligence. This music, by the way, is for the most part concerted; and when we say that she was supported by Messrs. EDGARD and CHOL, it will be seen that she had a great deal to do to make it acceptable to the audience. No one wishes to quarrel with two striving and useful gentlemen. In comedy Messrs. EDGARD and CHOL are excellent, but in everything lyric they leave much to be desired. The opera was literally cut, especially in the dialogue. Notwithstanding this necessary abbreviation, it terminated at a late hour. Why there should be a great loss of time between the acts we cannot explain, unless on the hypothesis that a dozen Frenchmen desire—during the evening—to smoke their cigarettes. To the rest of the audience it is certainly tedious. The opera has been produced with some care. The dresses were excellent; the orchestra and chorus good. It is difficult to stock a new theatre with scenery, and at the French Theatre the difficulty is apparent to every one.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. GRAU made a sad mistake when he announced the play of "Adrienne," with Mme. RISTORI in the title *rôle*, at the Academy of Music. The audience was slim, the enthusiasm *nil*. Mme. RISTORI appears to great disadvantage in this play. She has none of the advantages of face or figure for the part, and the opportunities for the interpretation of vehement passion are limited. The play dragged. Mme. RISTORI was in an exceedingly tame mood, her support was wretched, and the whole affair a failure.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK announces a season of six nights at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The subscriptions are progressing finely, and the drawing for seats will take place at the Academy on Saturday evening at 7 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of Ex-Collector Goodrich vs. The Boston Merchants—Communication from Hon. Samuel Hooper—Serious Charges of Corruption in the Custom-house—A Twenty-one Mile Trot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER's pamphlet just published, defending certain merchants of this city against the calumniations of Ex-Collector GOODRICH, is regarded in business circles as a complete and successful annihilation of the implications made. Instead of the merchants being offended against the revenue laws, it would appear that they were the victims of a sharper who had forced himself into the Custom-house.

At the time the suits were commenced by GOODRICH against Messrs. J. D. & M. WILLIAMS and others, the merchants believed that that and other claims were demanded and compromised with reference to increasing the fines, penalties and compromises for the benefit of the Custom-house officials. The vexatious suits brought by Mr. GOODRICH against merchants of the highest standing, and held over them for years without being brought to a trial of the parties who refused to compromise by a liberal payment of money, were considered by the merchants to be of the same character. Though some of those suits were instituted many years since, not one of them has ever been tried. Mr. HOOPER having turned the tables upon Mr. GOODRICH, it is probable that the latter gentleman, in order to verify his bold assertions and defend himself from the serious charges of corruption contained in Mr. HOOPER's defence, will shortly respond through the newspapers. In this evening's *Journal* Mr. W. B. FARWELL, informer in the Williams case joins issue with Mr. HOOPER, and denies the soft impeachment that he ever received any portion of the $31,000 which the Messrs. WILLIAMS say they paid to Mr. WAY over and above the amount paid into the hands of Collector GOODRICH, and accounted for to the Treasury Department. It is evident that the end is not yet of this interesting case of commercial ethics.

The lovers of the turf will be disappointed if the weather to-morrow should interfere with the 21-mile trot to be attempted by the horse *Captain McGowan* inside of 60 minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bids for the Redemption of State Loans.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The following are the bids for the redemption of Pennsylvania State Loans opened in the State Treasurer's office to-day by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners have reserved the right to receive or reject the terms on which these State Loans have been offered for redemption.

NAMES OF BIDDERS.

GEORGE BAKER & Co., Registered Fives, '52, 87,711; price 97.
GEORGE HERVES, Registered Fives, 10,000; price 98¼; Coupon Fives, 10,000; price 99.
MARY W. REEHS, Registered Fives, 4,620; price 99¼.
REBECCA ECKELTON, Registered Fives, 3,000; price par.
DREXEL & Co., Registered Fives, 3,000; price 99¼.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Registered Fives, 33,000; par.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Registered Fives, 60,050; price 98; Coupon Fives, 9,000; price 78¼.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Registered Fives, 161,265 02; price 97¼.
JAY COOKE & Co., Registered Fives, 48,855 78; price 97. Coupon Fives, 44,000; price 97.
L. KNOWLES, Registered Fives, 3,000; price par.
LEWIS ELKIN, Registered Fives, 5,000; price 98.
LEWIS ELKIN, Registered Fives, 4,000; price 97¼.
LEWIS ELKIN, Coupon Fives, 2,000; price 98 and interest.
JOSEPH H. SHARP, Registered Fives, 12,270; price 99¼.
BINGHAM & POTTS, Registered Fives, 11,000; price 96¼.
S. WEIR LEWIS, Registered Fives, 7,750; price par and interest.
J. LAFOURCADE, Coupon Fives, 6,000; price 97¼.
CHARLES H. RODGERS, Coupon Fives, 8,000; price 99¼.
A. BIDDLE, Coupon Fives, 139,000; price 98¼.
A. BIDDLE, Coupon Fives, 14,000; price 98¼.
A. BIDDLE, Registered Fives, 37,000; price 98¼.
York County National Bank, Coupon Sixes, 20,000; price 104¼.
V. K. KEESEY, Coupon Sixes, 8,000; price 105.
V. K. KEESEY, Registered Fives, 8,000; price 97¼.

Canal Break.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 15.

It is reported here that the canal has given out again at the Palmyra aqueduct.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 15 by Ocean Telegraph.

Opening of the Belgian Chambers by the King.

Decision in the Case of the Rappahannock.

Singular Action of the Holders of Rebel Bonds.

Their Grievances to be Brought Before the British Government.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

BELGIUM.

Opening of the Chambers—Speech by the King.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The King opened the Belgian Chambers yesterday.

In his speech he took occasion to allude to the friendly relations with the great Powers, and asserted that a strict neutrality should be observed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of the Rappahannock.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14—Evening.

In the case of the ex-rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*, seized for the United States, the Admiralty Court has decided that COLEMAN is entitled to her possession.

Singular Action of the Holders of Rebel Bonds.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15—Noon.

The rebel bondholders are about bringing their case under the notice of the British Government as a set-off against the *Alabama* claims of the United States.

ITALY.

What the Romans Will Do When the French Troops Leave.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15—Noon.

It is reported that when the French troops evacuate Rome the Romans will immediately vote in favor of being annexed to Italy.

FINANCIAL.

The London Money Markets of Wednesday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Money market is more firm.

Consols have advanced to 90 for money.

The following are the current quotations of United States Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	69¾
Erie Shares	51½
Illinois Centrals	78

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14—Evening.

Consols for money	90
Erie Shares	51
Illinois Central	78
United States Five-Twenties	70

London Money Markets of Thursday.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15—Noon.

The Money market is firm. Consols for money 90.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	70¾
Erie Railroad	51½
Illinois Central Railroad	78

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets of Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 14—Evening.

The Cotton market is dull and prices have declined ¼d.

The sales to-day have aggregated 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14½d.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The market for Cotton is heavy and irregular.

The sales to-day have been 6,000 bales.

Liverpool Markets of Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 15—Noon.

The Cotton market opened dull and prices have declined fully ¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. The estimated day's sales are 7,000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Helvetia*, from New-York, Oct. 31, touched here *en route* to Liverpool to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14—Evening.

The steamships *Allemannia* and *Hermann*, from New-York, Nov. 3, arrived here this evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 15—noon.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York Nov. 3, touched here to-day, *en route* to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The bark *James E. Brett*, from Shields for New-Orleans, has arrived at Queenstown, having been damaged in a collision.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Important Cabinet Council—Disraeli's Project for a Reform Bill—Education in England—The Alabama Claims—Prussian Designs—Mr. Bright in Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

The Cabinet Council held in London on Thursday was one of the most important ever held in England. Many questions were discussed—all of great, and some of momentous importance. The affairs of the world were discussed at that first meeting round a green-covered table in Downing-street—of England, Ireland, America, Canada, India, of Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, Egypt—in fact, I can but indicate the scope of such a discussion. Without pretending to extraordinary or exclusive sources of information, gathering only the rumors that fill the air, and which the birds are said to carry, I may still give some notion of the subjects which occupied, and are day and night occupying the attention of Her Majesty's advisers.

Mr. DISRAELI submitted a rough draft of the Reform Bill he proposes to bring before Parliament, which gives a lower range and a broader extension of the suffrage than that defeated, or rather withdrawn at the last session—a bill which, it is believed, that the Liberal Party will scarcely take the responsibility of rejecting, though it will not satisfy those who are agitating for manhood suffrage and the ballot. The question of military reorganization is one of lively interest, for it is scarcely possible that England can keep out of a war with some Power many years longer. She is bound by positive treaty to defend the independence of Belgium, and cannot afford to leave this sister Kingdom in the lurch. The *Times* has declared the determination of the Government to fight tooth and nail for Egypt, which is at this moment, in spite of English diplomacy, assuming a constitutional system of government under French inspiration. Then India, whether menaced by Russia or not, is unsafe, and like Ireland, awaits an opportunity; and the British government in India, a despotism imposed by conquest and maintained by force, and in no sense a Government resting upon the consent of the governed—depends no longer upon that broken reed a native army, but upon English soldiers. England must have then an army sufficient to secure Ireland, defend her Colonies, hold India, and if the need arise aid Belgium and dispute the possession of Egypt. And this requires an entire military organization of the United Kingdom. Will England submit to a conscription? I doubt. It would treble the very emigration which is sapping the nation's strength. Within a short time 6,300 emigrants, many of them Scottish farmers, have left Liverpool by the direct route for Texas. Thousands of Irish emigrants sail monthly for New-York. There is a loud call for settlers and laborers in Natal and Australia. Is it likely that these freeborn Britons will stay in their islands to be conscripted into army and navy, when the whole world is open to them? On the Continent no man is allowed to leave his native country until he has fulfilled his military duty to his Government; but Englishmen have not for a long period been subjected to any such hindrance to their free movements.

EDUCATION.

The question of education is mixed up with that of national defence, with which the spelling-book may have as much to do as the breech-loader. In Prussia there are only four young men in a thousand who cannot read. In Prussia the law requires not only that every man shall render military service at need, but that he shall be qualified to do it intelligently. Every man must fight at need—but he must also be educated to fight skilfully. And why should not a man be compelled to have his children taught to become good citizens, as well as to pay taxes or render military service? In London 100,000 children are growing up without any education whatever. As many more are taught in the most absurd and ineffective fashion. It is much the same or worse all over England, and worse in the rural districts than in the country. The Government ought to introduce a bill into Parliament requiring that every child in England between the ages of five and fifteen should attend schools, efficiently managed, fifteen hours a week, forty weeks a year. There would be no oppression or injustice in such a law, but a thousand blessings. Make education universal and compulsory, and manhood suffrage and the ballot would soon lose their terrors.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times*, which is believed to be not without its inspirations from the Government as well as the great *vox populi*, has published a second leader urging the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. Never was there so good an opportunity. Let Earl RUSSELL be utterly repudiated—so much the less danger of his return to power. The Americans detest him; let him be snubbed, then, and the Americans will be conciliated. Why hesitate over such a bagatelle as the *Alabama* claims, since if they are not settled and new arrangements made, at the signal of the first gun fired against England in any part of the world, a hundred fleet *Alabamas* will skim the seas, and cost more to British commerce than a hundred such claims as are now presented. English commerce would be destroyed—English manufactures would perish with her commerce—her millions, now clamoring and striking for higher wages, would get no wages, and, if commerce were driven from the seas, no bread—for a large part of our food comes from beyond the seas. Twenty iron-clad navies could not protect us from such calamities. Peace is all but a necessity for England—but a good understanding with America is an absolute necessity. Talk about a fortified fort on the Channel or the North Sea being a menace to England. America with the *Alabama* question unsettled is a hundred times more fearful a menace.

It is not the possibly exuberant patriotism of your correspondent that invents this situation. I am giving you only a feeble synopsis of the terror-stricken articles of half a dozen English journals and magazines, some of them heretofore the ardent supporters of the Government whose foreign policy they now find so full of danger, and which they call upon the Tory Government to repudiate and reverse. John Bull goes shivering down upon his marrow-bones, his mind filled with frightful visions of Yankee *Alabamas*, bearing green flags, yellow flags, flags of every baleful color and suppositious nationality; and he wonders how he could ever have been such a blasted old fool as to have applauded PALMERSTON in the *Trent* affair, or borne with the meddling and muddling of Earl RUSSELL, whose entire political career has been a series of humiliating disasters or disastrous humiliations.

MR. BRIGHT IN IRELAND.

The banquet to Mr. BRIGHT at Dublin was a magnificent ovation. Five hundred sat down to dinner. There were Bishops, Priests, and Members of Parliament, and the fine circular gallery was filled with ladies. Cardinal CULLEN was not present, but wrote a cordial letter of welcome. The gallant and eloquent O'DONOGHUE presided and did the honors to the nation's guest with a princely dignity. The reception was, I was about to say enthusiastic, but a shorter word will be more expressive—it was Irish. The only failure was in the guest. In England, Mr. BRIGHT is a remarkable speaker, but Ireland is full of remarkable speakers, or men who would be remarkable on this side the Channel. To carry eloquence to Dublin is worse than coals to Newcastle. After the graceful speeches of the O'DONOGHUE, Mr. BRIGHT seems rough and angular, and he is tame and cold compared with the fervor of Irish orator.y He was not himself in manner or matter, and his speech has scarcely an original feature. He spoke of the wrongs of Ireland—he proposed to abolish the Established Church, to give tenant right, and to pass a law for the compulsory sale of the lands of absentee proprietors—a proposition scouted by papers as liberal as the London *Daily News* and *Telegraph*. A proposal to seize and sell the lands of every man who did not make a good use of them would be quite as just and more beneficial. I do not say that Mr. BRIGHT's proposal is wrong; but it is about the last measure that an English Parliament is likely to adopt, opposed as it is to all English ideas of their rights of property—the right of a man to do what he will with his own. I believe in no such right; and it may be that Mr. BRIGHT does not believe in it; but the law-making class of Englishmen believe in the right not only of 150 men to own half of England, but of 50 men or 10 men to own the whole of it, and convert it into sheep walks or hunting grounds at their pleasure. Ireland is a land of evictions, but no more so than Scotland, or England itself. Twenty thousand people have been evicted in London the past year by acts of Parliament. No man is bound to keep a tenant on his estate; and Mr. BRIGHT only stipulates for them that that they shall be paid for "betterments." Mr. BRIGHT is the champion of free trade, and there are many people who believe that free trade is the bane of Ireland. A tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* for Ireland, would in ten years increase her capital, her industry, and her commerce ten fold. A benignant despotism that would carry out a Japanese system of non-intercourse would produce a similar result. Ireland is drained of her life-blood at every port, if not at every pore. Nothing would do her so much good as a resolute embargo. If not one pig, or sheep, or bullock, or pound of butter, or bushel of grain were allowed to leave Ireland for the next ten years, and the people were obliged to make all their cloth, hardware, and everything they now import, down to their lucifer matches, burning their bogs, working their mines, developing all their resources, and employing the whole population, it would be the happiest thing that could happen to Ireland. Mr. BRIGHT has proposed his remedy, and I have proposed mine; and one is as likely to be adopted as the other. Mr. BRIGHT's visit to Dublin will not do much for Ireland, and it will seriously damage his influence with his own party in England.

Mr. BRIGHT finished his mission to Ireland last night by a speech to the Fenians, at the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin. I speak advisedly: four-fifths of his audience were Fenians. The most of them kept quiet about it, but an excited minority could not be held in check, and shouted, "Fenianism forever!" "A cheer for STEPHENS!" "Cheers for Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD!" The Mechanics' Institute has long been a disloyal institution. There lay in state the body of the rebel MCMANUS. There I listened to the eloquent appeals of the late Col. DORENY; and there, accompanied only by the brave and faithful O'DONOGHUE, Mr. BRIGHT last night made his appeal to Dublin's fierce democracy, and explained, for the benefit of the newspapers, his scheme for a redistribution of the lands of Ireland. The Government is to take the land of the great non-resident proprietors and sell it to the tenants, taking payment in installments, as the London dealers sell piano-fortes. You hire an instrument three years, and it becomes your property. The explanation appears to have been satisfactory, only some of the more enthusiastic Fenians in the gallery shouted, "We'll have it for nothing!" And so I think they will, as likely as any way.

Every allusion to America was cheered, and Mr. BRIGHT never fails to make such allusions. He said justice would be welcome to Ireland whether it came from the North, the South, the East or the West, and was saluted with cries of "From the West," and cheers. He said Irishmen were driven to America. "They'll come back," shouted the irrepressible Fenians. Mr. BRIGHT did not propose an actual confiscation of the land in Ireland, because, perhaps, it has been confiscated so often. He only wishes the Government to buy of one set of proprietors and sell to another, which, without compulsion, might be a slow business.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS.

England's youngest poet, the *enfant terrible* of the Muses, who has shocked the English critics as terribly as did WALT WHITMAN a few years ago, the American, has written a smart pamphlet to defend himself. WALT, I believe, was too lazy, and let his Leaves of Grass grow or wither as they might. ALGERNON SWINBURNE defends the young poet, but wishes he would cancel forty pages of his last volume. Master SWINBURNE's defence is that English boys are obliged to learn at school Greek and Latin poems, more indecent than his, and that he does not write for girls, but as his worst passages are carefully picked out and paraded by his reviewers, it will not be their fault if the girls do not accurately avoid reading them. MONADNOCK.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE AT THE WHITE HOUSE—MOVEMENT TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION.

Chief-Justice CHASE called at the White House this evening, and was closeted with the President for about an hour. Before his departure Mr. SEWARD, Gov. RANDALL, Mr. MCCULLOCH and Mr. BROWNING arrived, and remained in consultation with the President until 10 o'clock. It is believed that this meeting was for consultation upon a most important subject, based upon an effort now making by leading men of all parties, to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, to induce the people of the South to accept universal suffrage, with qualification either of property or intelligence. Prominent Southern men are coöperating with Republicans and Democrats in this effort.

GEN. GRANT AND THE GENERAL ORDER NO. 44.

The Washington Agent of the Associated Press, in view of the comments of the New-York *Tribune* of today, deems it proper to say that both the President and the Secretary of War having heretofore denied that they had revoked General Order No. 44, he on Tuesday inquired at the headquarters of the army, and there learned that neither had Gen. GRANT revoked it. This was the basis of the dispatch in question. The letter to Gen. SHERIDAN, giving Gen. GRANT's construction of the President's proclamation as nullifying the order, was obtained by members of the Press from a source other than the headquarters of the army.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The rapid conversion at the Treasury Department of seven-thirty notes into five-twenty bonds is attended with many difficulties on account of the numbers of lost or stolen seven-thirty notes sent to the Department. Banks and persons dealing in seven-thirties should remember that although the coupon bonds of the Government are issued payable to bearer so that they will pass by delivery, they are good although lost or stolen. When in the hands of a *bona fide* holder the case is different with the seven-thirties, which are issued in blank, but with the words "or order," instead of "or bearer," imprinted on the face. As long as a seven-thirty note remains thus in blank it passes by delivery like a coupon bond, and a *bona fide* purchaser for value can collect the same notwithstanding it has been lost or stolen. But in case the holder of the seven-thirty fills the blank space with his name, the note then becomes his property, payable to him or order, and he cannot thereafter be deprived of his title by any loss or larceny of the note, any more than the holder of a check or draft payable to his order; and this is the law, notwithstanding his name may have been so skillfully extracted, by acid or otherwise, as to leave no trace of the name. If the holder of the note can prove clearly that his name was once written upon the face of the 7.30, his title is good, notwithstanding the erasure, and even against a *bona fide* holder, for value, and will be recognized by the Treasury Department; and, upon proof, the note will be paid to him. All persons dealing in Government securities ought carefully to bear in mind the foregoing peculiarity of seven-thirty notes, which may, as stated, become convertible into negotiable securities, payable only to order, which cannot be the case with any of the coupon bonds of the Government.

TRESPASS SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY STANTON.

In the case of WM. T. SMITHSON, the banker, *vs.* EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, for trespass, damages are claimed of $10,000 in the suit instituted by Messrs. HUGHES, DENVER and PECK for the plaintiff. Mr. W. Y. FENDALL has entered his appearance for the defendant, and a plea of not guilty having been entered, the case stands for trial. It is not probable, however, that it will be reached at the present term of the Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS NOT REMOVED.

The pressure for the removal of Commissioner ROLLINS having failed for the present, the contestants have started a new game, the ultimate object of which is the same. An organized pressure is now being brought to bear upon the President against Secretary MCCULLOCH, in the hope of frightening that officer into doing what he cannot be persuaded to do. A regular ring has been formed, which will rope in all the Democratic and Conservative influences that can be collected, and a dead set made upon the President. But this raid will be as likely to fall of its object as all other efforts.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. LOGAN is in the city, and announces his determination to do all in his power to induce the impeachment of the President.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The papers have made a curious muzzle about Gen. GRANT's movements for the past three days. They have had him in Baltimore attending the Horse Fair, the guest of Judge BOND, and coming home sick. He has not been out of the city, and therefore has not seen the races at Baltimore nor been the guest of Judge BOND. He was only slightly indisposed yesterday afternoon, and was at his headquarters as usual to-day.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The bold and remarkable utterances of the Chicago *Times* have caused a decided fluttering here among the office-seekers of the Democratic faith. They explain and apologize for and repudiate the action of their recognized organ. Nevertheless it makes their applications for office on the ground that they support the President appear very ridiculous.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES, accompanied by Gen. R. O. TYLER, arrived here this morning from Charleston. He comes North to go before the Examining Board, which holds its sessions in New-York, to examine officers of infantry. Gen. SICKLES' appointment is that of Colonel of the Forty-second Infantry Veteran Reserves. He called upon the President and Gen. GRANT this morning.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: New-York—Lawrence Van Buren, Albert N. Rost, Hastings; Cyrus H. Harvey, Corosse, Maine—Sewell Crane, Milton; Wm. F. Bartlett, Neale's Corner. Pennsylvania—Mrs. Caroline Weaver, Troutsville; Nathan L. Quinn, Burnside; Miss Rachael Schaefer, Loughlintown; Ebenezer Block, Newera.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the City to-day are; Gen. G. K. WARREN, of the Engineer Corps; Judge NELSON, of Poughkeepsie; FERNANDO WOOD and ELI P. NORTON, of New-York, and Congressman RADFORD, of Westchester, once known as a clever fellow among his friends, but of late as the "Great Defeated."

THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Army Register for 1866, the publication of which has been greatly delayed, will appear in about two weeks. It will contain all the confirmations up to the close of the last session of Congress.

STATIONERY BIDS.

The bids for furnishing stationery for the Internal Revenue Bureau, were opened to-day by Commissioner ROLLINS. There are thirty bids on file.

CANADA.

Escape of a Fenian Prisoner.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A Fenian prisoner named THOMAS RYALL escaped from jail early this morning. The plan was effected in the most daring manner, and strong suspicions are entertained that he must have had accomplices.

Full Particulars of the Daring Exploit.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A Toronto special dispatch to the *Express* gives the particulars of the escape of RYALL, the Fenian prisoner, from jail. In turning Queen's evidence he was given greater freedom, and permitted to sleep in the Chapel with the turnkey. Last night he retired to bed at the usual hour, and at 2:10 this morning he was seen lying in bed as usual, with his clothes on. At 3:20 one of the turnkeys had occasion to go up stairs, when he found RYALL *non est*. Other turnkeys were immediately aroused, and the police were notified.

The escape was effected in so daring a manner that he must have had an accomplice to assist him. From an examination of the surroundings it appears that RYALL, after leaving the chapel, went down stairs to the next flat, and entered a room used for the storage of bedding, &c. He then took a heavy tick mattress out, tore it into strips, and made his way to the door in the third flat, which gave exit to the open air on the east side. This door was about thirty feet from the ground, and was strongly fastened. RYALL had provided himself with an iron bar, with which he wrenched open the door, and after tying the manufactured rope to a portion of the wood work on that flat, he lowered himself down into what is known as the outer yard, and escaped through a fence in the east side, which is in a very dilapidated condition.

BALTIMORE.

Surrender of the Old Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Messrs. HINDES and WOODS, the old Board of Police Commissioners, formally surrendered everything this morning to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties at the Commissioners' office, where they are to-day receiving numerous applications for office.

The Horse Fair Races—Emigration from North Carolina to the Western States.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The races at the Horse Fair were postponed on account of the storm.

The North Carolina emigrants who left Fortress Monroe last evening, on their way to seek new homes and better fortunes in the Western States, passed through here this morning, attracting much attention and sympathy by their evidently impoverished condition.

They numbered some 300 persons, of all ages and sexes, white and black. Most of the men were clad in well worn suits of rebel gray, while the females were most scantily provided with every conceivable description of poverty stricken garb.

A heavy easterly storm is prevailing to-night.

Monroe County Election Returns.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The official canvass of Monroe County is concluded. The majorities are as follows: FENTON, 1,779; WOODWARD, 1,942; HAYT, 1,992; HAMMOND, 1,996; SELYE, for Congress, 2,650.

Robbery of a County Treasurer's Safe.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 15.

State Treasurer KEMBLE to-day received a dispatch announcing that the safe in the Treasurer's office of Beaver County had been broken open and robbed of a considerable sum of money.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Inspector Daniel Carpenter of the Metropolitan Police.

We regret to record the very sudden and unexpected death of DANIEL CARPENTER, one of the four Inspectors of the Metropolitan Police. His death was occasioned by heart disease, of which he had recently had some symptoms. Up to yesterday he had been constant at his duty at headquarters, where, as we all know, he was a most capable and faithful officer. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, he was at headquarters in Mulberry-street, superintending the Police preparations for the grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel to CYRUS W. FIELD. Having arranged matters to his satisfaction, he went home to dinner, in West Thirty-fourth-street, and shortly after returned to the Central Station. At the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, he was met by Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, who observed a strange manner in him, and took him under his care, called a coach and took him to his (LORD's) home, in Twentieth-street. There Mr. CARPENTER laid down upon a sofa, in the parlor, and Capt. LORD went to his dinner. Dinner being over, Capt. LORD returned to the parlor and found Mr. CARPENTER very ill. A physician was called and Mrs. CARPENTER was sent for; but before either had arrived the sufferer had expired.

DANIEL CARPENTER was a native of Albany, about 50 years of age. When a young man he came to New-York, where he was engaged in manufacturing jewelry. In 1847 or thereabouts he joined the old Police, then under the direction of GEORGE W. MATSELL, and soon became Captain of the force in the Fifth Ward. At that time the Ward was one of the most important in the City. Long blocks of fine old dwellings, the residences of many of our best citizens, lined the streets; business had not begun to encroach upon the quiet streets, and at night its thoroughfares were awake with the busy life that is now crowded away beyond Union-square. Besides this most desirable population, the Fifth Ward had the unenviable reputation of harboring the *élite* of the *demi-monde*, always a difficult class to control and regulate. Mr. CARPENTER was peculiarly adapted for his work; he was patient, cool and inflexible. His administration was entirely successful, and within an unexpectedly brief period he became master of the situation, and the Ward soon became honorably noted for order and quiet. When the Metropolitan Police was established, Mr. CARPENTER became an early adherent and practically the chief of the new force. In the great emergency at the City Hall, when Mayor WOOD undertook a defiance of the statute, and was brought to bay in his office, the Hall was filled with his tools—the Municipal Police of odious fame. The writer was then an officer of the City Government, and saw the entire contest. By some magic that need not be explained, Mr. WOOD gave orders that Mr. CARPENTER should pass in and out without obstruction. The result was that while the riot was fiercely raging in the rear of the Hall, while the ever-memorable Seventh Regiment, then on the march to the Sound boats for a pleasure excursion, were ordered into the Park, and dropped their six hundred muskets upon the great stone step, [at which warning sound Mr. WOOD turned as pale as marble,] Mr. CARPENTER quietly escorted the Mayor, under arrest, to the Station of the new Police. Thence to 1863, Mr. CARPENTER rose slowly but surely in popular and official favor. Ever prompt at his post, cool but firm, possessing a greater knowledge of the bad elements of our City population than any other man, he very naturally stood forth as the man for promotion. Therefore he was selected among the first to head the new Police organization, and was named for Inspector. He took the place, and was generally charged with routine duties at the general office. When the infernal riots of July, 1863, broke out, he was foremost in zeal and activity. The reader will remember that at the very outset of the riot General Superintendent KENNEDY was nearly killed by a mob, and so disabled from service. Mr. CARPENTER then took control, and to his vigorous efforts we owe the preservation of thousands of lives and millions of property. He was prompt and untiring; in one instance he led a handful of his men against thousands of rioters who were rushing down Broadway to attack the Wall-street banks, and by a liberal use of the club stopped the infuriated demons, and very probably saved the vast treasures of specie and notes in the banking centre. Mr. CARPENTER made millions of warm friends on that occasion, but, with characteristic modesty, he "made no sign" that he had done such important work. Since then he has fulfilled the exacting and important duties of Inspector in such manner as to win the unqualified approbation of the people. Personally he was not a man to impress one favorably on brief acquaintance; but when one got through his brusque exterior he was sure to find in DANIEL CARPENTER a noble, manly, unselfish gentleman—a man in all the corruption of a great City, so far beyond suspicion that the most vindictive tongue could not breathe against him. His death is a great loss to the force, and will be deeply lamented by "the boys in blue," who have so long looked up to him as director and friend. The people, too, lose one of their chief protectors, and all, without exception, will feel the occurrence as a special, public and private misfortune. Mr. CARPENTER leaves a wife and, we believe, some children, to lament this dreadful and most unexpected shock. They have the sympathies of every good citizen in the Metropolitan Police District.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

He Purloins a Letter Containing a Draft, Forges an Indorsement upon it, Deposits it in the New-York County National Bank and Draws Fully Against it—His Flight and Subsequent Arrest.

Some time during the month of August last a man named HENRY VINCENT, a speculator in building lots in this City, called upon Mr. JOHN ROSS, a real-estate agent doing business at No. 46 Eighth-avenue, with whom he had some slight acquaintance, and stating that he was about to purchase some building lots up town, asked if he (Ross) would introduce him to his bank, as he wished to open an account there. This Mr. ROSS very gladly did. VINCENT was introduced to the Cashier of the New-York County National Bank, when he offered on deposit a certified sight draft for $1,494 75, drawn by JOHN JOHNSTON, Cashier of the Wisconsin Marine Fire Insurance Company's Bank, and dated at Milwaukee Aug. 9, 1866, upon the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York City, and in favor of C. B. HALL. Believing all to be right, the Cashier accepted the bill and at once placed the amount of its face to VINCENT's credit. Within the two following days the new customer drew against the account $1,490, with which he fled from the City, since which time he has not been heard from until recently. His absence from the bank was noticed, but no one connected with the institution dreamed of the reason for it until about the 6th of September, when the draft was returned to the bank, with the startling announcement that the indorsement was a forgery. Mr. C. D. HALL, together with the paying-teller, appeared the same day before Justice DODGE, where they made the necessary affidavits, and a warrant was at once issued for the arrest of the guilty party. The matter was intrusted to the charge of Capt. HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, whose endeavors to find his man met with no success until a day or two since, when he ascertained that VINCENT had returned to the City, and was then lying at home, suffering from a severe attack of intermittent fever. The Captain therefore took an officer with him and went to VINCENT's house in West Twenty-fourth-street, where he announced the purpose of his visit to the sick man, placed him under arrest and left the officer in charge at his bedside. Here he will be closely watched until his convalescence, when he will be removed to jail. The accused is about 55 years of age, and has a wife and an interesting family to share his disgrace. He admits his guilt, but says that he was simply the agent of a Milwaukee party, who sent the draft to him and asked him to collect it. How the prisoner came to be possessed of the bill is not known, as it was inclosed under cover of an envelope from the Milwaukee Bank to Mr. HALL, who resides in this City. The most plausible theory of the case is that he either went or sent to the New-York Post-office and obtained possession of the letter containing the remittance, soon after its arrival here, forged the indorsement, and collected its face in the manner above described.

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

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Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order, at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes; burglar-proof vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes. At No. 160 Maiden-lane.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibiton through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, ask for the Excelsior Wedding Card and Envelope. Sold only on Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 456 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOANE—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Brush, HARRY P. DOANE to ELLA, eldest daughter of Chauncey Barnes, Esq. No cards.

FORSYTH—CRAIG.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. Morgan Hussell, ROBERT FORSYTH to HELENA ANNETTE, eldest daughter of Benj. D. K. Craig.

HARTWELL—HYDE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at St. Paul's, by Rev. Morgan DIX, D. D., assisted by Rev. James Millett, A. M., T. C. D., WILLIAM H. HARTWELL, late of Abbey-leix, Ireland, to SARAH, third daughter of Mr. James Hyde, of Drumcree, County of Armagh, Ireland.

PANGBURN—WEIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Rev. Day K. Lee, Mr. JEREMIAH PANGBURN to Miss MAGGIE E. WEIGHT, of this City.

SMITH—REED.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Orange, N. J., ALBERT D. SMITH, of New-York, to ALICE, only daughter of Josiah H. Reed, Esq.

VAN VALKENBURGH—MULLIGAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Brick Church, by Rev. J. O. Murray, EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH to EMILY R., daughter of the late Rev. John Mulligan.

WYMAN—ANDERSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, BENJ. F. WYMAN, of Brooklyn, to MARY W. ANDERSON, of this City.

DIED.

DIBBLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of Mr. Robert Dent, HENRIETTA F., daughter of the late Phyier E. H. Dibble, (New-York Pilot.) aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Mr. Dent, No. 87 17th-st., Brooklyn. The friends of both families are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

FAIRBANKS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at his residence, No. 50 Irving-place, JOHN FAIRBANKS.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

GARRETTSON.—At Clifton Point, Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Nov. 15, ELIZABETH R., GARRETTSON, widow of Freeborn Garrettson, aged 71 years.

Funeral services from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 16. The remains accompany those of her deceased husband for interment at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

GAUTIER.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at Jersey City, Mrs. ELIZABETH GAUTIER, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st.,

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS. Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	113¾	114	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	113⅞	114⅛	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	114⅞
New, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	113⅞
10-40 Registered	100⅛	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅛	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
Gold	143⅜	143⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	110

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Collections, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale. All issues on hand ready for instant delivery. ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS, No. 37 William-st.

The undersigned have formed an association for the purpose of taking marine risks, by means of individual underwriting.

SUBSCRIBERS:
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Guion.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
W. WATTS SHERMAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
EMIL HEINEMANN, of Heinemann & Payson.
FRANCIS PAYSON, of Heinemann & Payson.
JAMES BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GEORGE H. BROWN.
JOHN A. BROWN, Philadelphia.
GEORGE S. BROWN, of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
WM. H. GRAHAM, Baltimore.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
BENJ. F. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of George Bliss & Co.
OLIVER K. KING, of O. K. King & Co.
THOMAS J. HAND, of O. K. King & Co.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER, of Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co.
CHAS. LULING & CO.
CHAS. LULING, of Chas. Luling & Co.
T. M. J. DEHON, of Dehon, Clark & Bridges.
WILSON, GIBSON & CO.
DAVID GIBSON, of Wilson, Gibson & Co.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER, of Schepeler & Co.
OLYPHANT & CO., China.
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
D. H. BALDWIN, of D. H. Baldwin & Co.
HENRY BRIGHAM, of Brigham, Holst & Co., Savannah.
BRIGHAM, HOLST & CO., Savannah.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, of H. B. Claflin & Co.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of Martin Bates, Jr. & Co.
WM. H. LEE, of Lee, Bliss & Co.
JAMES LOW, of Low, Harriman & Co.
WM. T. COLEMAN, of Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co.
ERASTUS CORNING, Albany.
WM. C. PICKERSGILL & CO.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO.
WETMORE, CRYDER & CO.
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr. — THOMAS EAKIN.
E. R. GOODRIDGE & CO. — JAMES T. SANFORD.
L. P. MORTON & CO. — HENRY W. HUBBELL.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL. — EDWARD CUNARD.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR. — ADRIAN ISELIN.
HENRY EYRE. — WM. FELLOWES.
JOHN J. CRANE. — L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.
C. C. & H. M. TABER. — BALTZER & TAAKS.
AND OTHERS.

The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX to effect insurances in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROMAN LOAN.

Room No. 4, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st.

The subscribers to this loan are notified that the second series of bonds, including bonds of $25, have been received and are now ready for delivery.

For $100 in currency a gold bond of $100, including coupon of interest from the 1st of October, will be delivered.

For $25 in currency a gold bond of $25, with the coupon of interest from the above date, will be returned.

Country subscribers can have the bonds forwarded to them by addressing a letter to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Roman Loan."

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 1, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 157 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES, NO. 38 NASSAU-ST., UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

FOR SALE,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France. JAMES W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. O. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

MATTHEW MAURY, ROBERT RAY, JOHN J. CRANE, WM. A. HADDEN, L. S. ASHLEY, H. B. CLAFLIN, And PAUL SPOFFORD.

And the following gentlemen were elected Inspectors to hold the next annual election: WILLIAM H. GUION, EDWARD A. BIBBY, and ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Sec'y.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first door over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, *the 7th day of December*, 1866, for building and equipping one second-class light vessel of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber-strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best seacoast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.

Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the model examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.

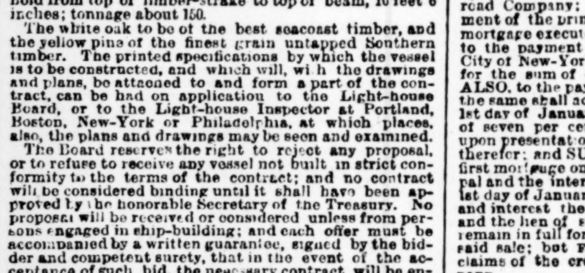
The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon—the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for building Light-vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE. DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY. No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY, RICH AND PLAIN. WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER, NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

COUNTER, DESK, &C., FOR SALE cheap. Apply at No. 13 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $500 each—Nos. 861, 863, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.

For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.

A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

EDWARD HOOKER, Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker, Lachenwitz, Post, Musin, Toussaint, Von Francke, Schenbach, Hilgers, Litschauer, Sonderland, Van Starkenburg, Webb, Huggins, Von Thoren, Seel, Lot, Ludwig, Gerard, Carl Hubner, Willems, Baron de Leys, Hiddeman, Noelle, Roaner, and others.

Among American artists are the following: R. Gignoux, R. W. Weir, Fuchsel, R. W. Hubbard, C. A. Sumner, C. Moran, E. D. Lewis, Hamilton, Pope, Culverhouse, Hekking, and others. T. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown.

Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.

Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia. J. F. Herring, Nicholson, Condere, Kreighoff, Seigner, A. Veron, Shayer, Seig-ner, Perry, Calame, Fichel, Morris, London, Juliard, Accard, Berthier, Couturier, Robbe, of Brussels, Sauvage, Meadows, Gilbert, Lanfant, Notteman, Van Lampu-ten, P. Caron, Kennard, Duverger, Cotes, Patroist, Marohn, and others.

Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame, French-plate pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood and black walnut suites, in green reps and crimson brocatel; black walnut, marble-top cottage suites; rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood hatstands, black walnut library tables, gilt cornices, lounges, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.; silver-plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

ALSO, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

DUNN MARE, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and a very fine saddle mare. Sold only for want of use.

G. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 23, at the store No. 502 Broadway, by order of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., the whole of their open stock of rich French white and decorated porcelain, French, Belgian and Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, &c., more or less damaged by water and smoke at the fire on their premises Oct. 7.

A new catalogue will be issued for each day's sale. Terms—Under $1,000 cash; over $1,000, approved indorsed notes at 60 days, payable in New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any wa belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH PARLOR FURNITURE, TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.

An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.

At the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 16, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

For account of whom it may concern.

By THEALL & BROTHERS, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., Comprising plain and decorated dinner and tea sets, toilet sets, coffee and tea sets, French cut glass, champagnes, wines, decanters, decorated vases, &c.

The above goods are now on exhibition. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON Washington and Murray sts. at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:

Washington-st.—6 four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 258½, 260, 262, 264, and 266 Washington-st.

Murray-st.—3 four-story brown stone and iron stores, situated on the northerly side of Murray-st., 35 feet 8 inches west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99, and 101 Murray-st.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

T. K. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, AT 12 o'clock, within the store:
120 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,714 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex *Chippa*, from Malaga.
130 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes, landing.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,

Have a large and varied assortment of TABLE CLOTHS and TABLE LINENS by the yard, NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.

ALSO, a full assortment of RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c., which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR, APPLIQUE, NOTTINGHAM.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, MCGIBBON AND CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH is now offering, at his spacious FUR WAREROOMS, No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of FINE FURS, at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS, all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH, No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

A competent buyer is open for an engagement, to commence on the 1st of January. Address C. B. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

H. O. FARRELL'S, NOS. 267, 269, 271 35th-st., one door east corner 8th-av.—Carpets. Just received a choice selection of Crossley's celebrated Brussels carpets, newest styles imported; English Brussels, $1 70 per yard; choice 3-plys, $1 80; power-loom ingrains, $1 50; all wool ingrains, $1 25 to 70c.; cotton chains, 50c.; $300,000 worth parlor and bedroom furniture, manufactured on the premises and warranted. Small profits and quick sales at the largest warerooms in the State. 30,000 pair English Whitney blankets at a great sacrifice. Goods delivered free.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corset and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th st., east side.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AT $10; WORTH $20. Warranted best all silk velvet and real lace, or no charge.

Children's bonnets and hats of every kind. Evening bonnets, $6. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!

JOHN CAMPBELL, (for many years with the late George Brodie,) Has on hand a large assortment of elegant FRENCH CLOAKS.

ALSO, an unusually fine lot of MAGNIFICENT FURS. AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, Comprising fine RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES, MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.

Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.

No. 808 BROADWAY, Between 19th and 20th sts.

FUR WAREHOUSE, NO. 194 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR SPRUCE.

ADOLPHUS GLANZ, Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY FURS, having lately purchased a large quantity of Skins at greatly reduced prices, is enabled to offer to the trade and public in general AN ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S FURS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, at his old and favorably-known FUR WAREHOUSE, No. 194 William-st., near Spruce.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE power, in splendid order, for sale at sixty-six hundred ($6,600) dollars. Apply, by letter or personally, to A. J. HOLMAN, No. 329 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one an excellent cook, baker of bread, &c.; will not object to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can sew; both are willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she has the best of City references. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, No 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 180 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an elderly, faithful, trustworthy nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant if required; is experienced in sickness; unquestionable references given. No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL disengaged in consequence of her family going to Europe, in a private family, as waitress or chambermaid; can sew, embroider and braid nicely; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at the washing and ironing; can do the neatest of French fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can give the best reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family, or as housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; can give good City references. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED English woman, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid; is a good needle-woman; can dress hair and wait upon a lady; good references. Apply at No. 74 West 18th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking pastry and dessert; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 20th-st., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at 153 West 29th-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, to bring up with either bottle or spoon; good reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has near 5 years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 98 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, or assist in the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands her business and can be well recommended by the families she has lived with. Can be seen in her present place, No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; can give good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as laundress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a most economical and respectful servant and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing, or cook, wash and iron; City or country; she is a very good cook; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or chambermaid work and all kinds of family sewing; is thoroughly competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, front room, near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A position as housekeeper; is fond of children; a kind party will meet with a desirable person; satisfactory reference given and required. Apply for one week at No. 155 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL, saloon or boarding-house, by a reliable and thoroughly experienced woman, over three years in her last place, to which she refers. Apply to Mr. Hendrickson for JANE, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young English woman; is an experienced cook. Call for two days at No. 16 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., over the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 73 Vandam-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, IN a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, operating, &c. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 164 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with fine washing; good City reference. No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 101 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a first-class family. Call for three days or address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework; also, one as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has four years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out a few days in the week; good City references. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 28th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL LATELY landed from Ireland, to do waiting, chamberwork or general housework. Apply for two days, at No. 243 East 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av.; please ring three times.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family; can do fluting. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress with the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or fine washer. Can be seen at No. 421 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or would go to work by the week. Call at her last employer's, No. 111 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook in a private family. Call at No. 115 East 38th-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 449, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress. Call at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

GREAT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT HOUSE—For female help of every description, to suit all; capable, civil, select, and first-class servants promptly supplied; also good situations ready immediately at 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands all kinds of family washing, and can flute neatly; lace curtains done equal to new at a moderate price; best of City references given. Apply at No. 216 7th-av., top floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) the man as gardener and coachman, who fully understands his business in both of its branches; is willing and obliging; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; she is a good hand with the needle; both have good references to show. Address, for three days, ALLEN, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call for two days at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Americans;) the man as coachman, who fully understands the care of horses and harness; the wife as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; have good references to show. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man in any capacity, either as coachman or groom, gardener or porter; can write a fair, legible hand, and can furnish good reference from City or country. Any person who wants a useful man can address a note to M. C., Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island, or COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed from the old country; he is a good penman, and is willing to make himself generally useful in mercantile business or an office; a good home preferred; wages not so much an object; no objections to the country. Call at No. 155 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; has eleven years' reference from last employer; can wait on table if necessary; understands the care and management of road horses thoroughly. Call or address DAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Canadian single young man as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; wages $15 a month; the very best of City references; can be highly recommended; Apply at No. 14 4th-av., near 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as a general man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and also is a good plain gardener and willing to be useful; can refer to his former employer. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter; understands the care of horses; not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Address JOHN CARROLL, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; understands his business well; has good City reference from his last place. Call or address J. W. D., private stable, No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who perfectly understands his business, a situation as waiter; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN THAT thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and cows, and furnace; not afraid of work; good references; wages not over $18 or $20. Address D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands the care of trees and flowers, cows and horses; has City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, who is not afraid to work; can milk; no objection to the country; can refer to his last employer. Address W. P. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 until 9 A. M., or 6 until 7 P. M.

$75.—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE the above amount to any one procuring him a permanent position as clerk or cashier in any respectable business with a salary of at least $1,000; is an experienced hotel clerk, and can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for three days, SITUATION, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS SOME WRITING to do evenings at home. Address J. S., No. 154 Franklin-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; must have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers, also the proper care of horses. Such a one, willing to make himself useful, will find a permanent situation on application to WM. M. GAMBLING, No. 273 6th-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A YOUNG man of about 18 years of age, writing a good hand, quick and correct at figures, to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen; none need apply but those who have a good trade. D. P. CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid; must understand her business. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, stylish, sound and quite gentle; carriage, park phaeton, shifting-top buggy, with pole and shafts; single and double harness, saddle, bridles, whips, blankets, &c.; carriage, phaeton and buggy of best make and in good order. To be seen at private stable, in alley, rear of Lafayette-place, (entrance No. 376 Bowery,) from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HARNESS, &c.—400 carriages, 100 sleighs, 1,000 setts harness, 2,000 straps sleigh-bells, for sale at wholesale prices; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA CARriage, built by J. C. Ham; may be seen at his Carriage Repository, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; the carriage has not been in use two months, and will be sold low. Inquire of PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MORGAN HORSES; young and sound; 15 hands high; drive double, single and go under saddle. To be seen at WILSON & SWIFT'S stables, 14th-st., next the French Theatre. Also a coupe rockaway, Woods' make, nearly new. Call in the morning.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.—Fine accommodations for boarding horses by day, week or month. Horses and carriages for sale, or sold on commission: first-class carriages to let.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a fine pair of long-tail bay horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind. Apply at MACKEY'S livery stable, No. 119 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A CUT UNDER, ONE-HORSE rockaway. City build, new or second-hand. Address Box No. 5,644.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE, JOHN J. KELLY, C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

s28-law10wF

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 29 second-hand scales cheap. Repairing done.

FRANK E. HOWE, LINDSAY I. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway.

IRON TANKS WANTED, OF SIZES from 4 to 12 feet in diameter. Address, stating size, &c., where they can be seen, and lowest cash price, to MANUFACTURER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000—SPECIAL PARTNER wanted in an old established dry goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK.

For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.

G. DE CORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MEDICAL.

THE EGYPTIAN PILE HERB

Will effect a speedy and permanent cure of piles of whatever form and at any stage. It is the only positive, universal, never-failing cure known.

$2 will procure a sufficient quantity to cure the most obstinate case. Money refunded in all cases of failure.

To be obtained only by direct application by letter or in person to

THOMAS L. CASTLETON, No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician or any way known. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, WM. P. CAMBLOS, EDWD. HENRY SHAW, General Partners. EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EDWARD F. COOKE & CO. is this day dissolved, and notice is hereby given that I am not in copartnership with EDWARD F. COOKE after this date. JAMES BEVERIDGE, No. 129 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash. RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$20,000 CAN SECURE an interest in a manufacturing business where $500,000 per annum can be realized. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 2d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. PEABODY, GEO. B. BALDWIN, THOS. DUNLAP, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 29 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$160 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Dec. 5.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. HAZARD will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA Ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship SANTEE, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 20 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M.—Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order, by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
Young ladies can receive a first-class education in the languages and the usual branches taught in schools, on application by letter to Mrs. HERVEY DEMING, No. 119 Avenue d'Eylau, Paris.
The location is unsurpassed for health and convenience. One or two ladies, accompanying their daughters, can also be boarded on reasonable terms.
For any further information, apply to Mr. Thos. C. Doremus, No. 45 Warren-st.
Mrs. DEMING has permission to refer also to
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, New-York.
Richard Goodman, Esq., Lenox, Mass.
Dr. Thos. B. Evans, Paris.
Col. Charles B. Norton, Paris.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 5 P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP at the residence of the pupil. Apply at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 756 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. INSTRUCTION (private or otherwise) in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO RECEIVE INTO her family three or four children as boarding scholars; terms moderate; best of reference given. Address No. 231 West 47th-st.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE CHARGE of the education of a young lady 13 years of age, in the country; a knowledge of French and music required; best references must be given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,400 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY, MANY YEARS ACCUSTOMED to the care of youth, desires a situation in the country or City to instruct in English, French, music, drawing, for moderate salary. Mrs. SMITH, 338 West 14th-st.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give lessons in English, French or Latin and music as compensation for a desirable home; unexceptionable reference. Address Miss A. G. ANTHON, Station G.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, without board. Reference given and required.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A gentleman, his wife, three children (aged 8, 5 and 2) and nurse. Two rooms adjoining and a servant's room, within 15 minutes of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Address, giving terms and location, D. O., office of the *Evening Post*.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, for gentleman, wife and daughter, rooms, with board, fire and gas. Address S., Box No. 1,415 Post-office, stating location, floor, conveniences, and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ROOMS FOR A GENtleman, wife and two young children and nurse; private family preferred; price $225 per month. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

A.—ROOMS WANTED—IN SUITE AND SINgle, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board. Call, and give full description; porter waiting. BRYAN & CO., Board and Room Agency, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 22, second story.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, hot and cold water and gas, by a gentleman and his wife (without children;) location near cars up town; state accommodations and prices. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME in a private family; would be happy to give instruction in English and French as a partial remuneration for board. Address C. A., Box No. 367 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor of the basement-house No. 50 West 24th-st., to let, with first-class board; references required.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638, New-York.

BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR TWO GENtlemen in a small private family. Apply at No. 16 Watts-st.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, with bedroom attached, to one or two gentlemen. No. 23 7th-st.

AT NO. 13 ASHLAND-PLACE—HANDsome furnished rooms with modern conveniences to let with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH full or partial board, (private table,) to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at 20 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.
For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

300 BUILDING PLOTS AT EAST TREMONT, containing from 4 to 16 City lots each, for sale, and choice of plots to be drawn for; price of each plot $400; many worth from $500 to $800 each, and several, with buildings upon them, worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each; situated near Tremont and Fordham depots, Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from 26th-st.; only a few plots remain unsold; drawing will positively take place on the 22d of November inst. For maps, terms of sale and full particulars, apply to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; H. STOREY, No. 86 6th-av., or JOHN CORNELL or JOHN BERRIAN, Fordham, Westchester County, who will conduct parties to the property.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and convenient dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; dwelling-house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON—A house, barn and fifteen acres of land, twelve minutes' ride from the station. The house is in complete repair, and contains 14 rooms; the mountain and river views are unsurpassed; excellent and abundant water; the barn has accommodations for three horses; there are four fine building sites upon the land: schools, churches, &c., in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A plot of land situate about a quarter of a mile from Central Bridge, formerly McComb's Dam, Westchester County, and close to the Central-avenue, now being worked, running from the Central Park to Yonkers, containing nearly three acres. The plot is very eligibly situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, and with a continually-increasing value. For further particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE RE... plete with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York: good house, with lawn well shaded, productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Modern built house, containing twelve rooms, with heater, range and water; about 13 city lots, filled with the choicest fruits of all kinds; barn and stable; but 40 minutes' ride from the City, via Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot. Address WM. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE CITY PROPerty, vacant lots on Washington and Franklin sts., corner of Washington and Hubert sts., valuable dwelling with nine lots on 109th-st. Also, on Chatham and Pearl sts. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10,000.—HANDSOME MARBLE house for sale; immediate possession, modern improvements, excellent neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS AND country seats near Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Metuchin, Plainfield, Bound Brook and Newmarket, of all sizes; prices from $3,000 to $30,000. J. S. FERGUSON & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 57TH, 93th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 119th, 120th sts., and on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, brown-stone front; good store on first floor; on one of the up-town avenues. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS, ALL SIZES, ALL prices, in New-Jersey; also in Saratoga County, Mohawk Valley and Hudson River. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone front, on Murray Hill. Possession 1st of December. TOWNSEND & SEARS, No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia-stone house, No. 8 East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $33,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER LOT FOR SALE—25x150, southeast corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st. Perfect title. Terms easy. Apply to A. W. KEATING, No. 21 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

JUST OUT—MY PRIVATE LIST OF DWELLings, store, tenement, country property and lots; had on application or by mail. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON NORTH SIDE 87th-st., between Avenue A and East River. Price $10,000. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—LOTS FOR SALE or lease, for 14 or 21 years, on 10th-av., near 35th-st. WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, A very desirable residence in Yonkers. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 34 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NORTHEAST corner 11th-av. and 58th-st., 100 feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE WITH FURNITURE, OR FOR SALE, on 49th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story stone-front English basement house, in perfect order, for immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let, unfurnished, part of the first-class, nearly new house, No. 164 Allen-st.; six rooms, including store-room; has modern improvements; rent $60 per month; references exchanged. Apply to H. UNDERWOOD, No. 216 Eldridge-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS English basement house, 28 feet wide, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house and furniture elegant; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET IN CANAL-ST.—FIXTURES [illegible] three years' lease for sale; millinery stock if desired, [illegible] for cash. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY to rent from Dec. 1 to May 1, or longer, at $100 per month. Address PEEKSKILL, Union-square Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH gas, singly or en suite, in a first-class private residence, without board. No. 229 Hudson-st., near Canal-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—Twenty minutes from 42d-st., sixteen rooms, high ground, all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

STABLE TO RENT—REAR OF NO. 140 EAST 20th-st.; five stalls; room for three carriages; rooms for coachman and family; rent $125 per month. Apply at No. 65 East 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 100 PRINCE-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; lot 29x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

REUNION HOTEL, 42D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and Madison avs., has been enlarged, richly and elegantly furnished. A few first-class families or single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms en suite or single; terms moderate. Table a la European.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE DERBY GALLERY, NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RISTORI. TO-NIGHT—PIA DI TOLOMEI
FRENCH THEATRE. Director, J. GRAU.
Ristori ticket office, No. 632 Broadway, Chickering.
RISTORI NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY. Price of admission—Orchestra seats, reserved, $3; dress circle, $2; private boxes, $4 and $5. General admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 16—21st Subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for the first time, in Marengo's celebrated tragedy, as PIA DI TOLOMEI.
Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½.
LAST RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
MONDAY—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 1. Doors open at 12½. LAST RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual prices. To avoid the rush, please secure your seats in advance.

IN BROOKLYN—MME. RISTORI'S BENEFIT next Thursday, Nov. 22—Elizabeth, Queen of England.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
FOR THE WEEK,
Drama of THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
Drama of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
In aid of the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1866.
We, the Officers and Managers of the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see the "Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, First Vice-Pres.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, Second Vice-Pres.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Cor. Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL to be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
$200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, AND 200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:
1 Present in United States Greenbacks....$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City....12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E....4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above....3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y....3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)....2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)....1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each....4,500
1 Set of Diamonds—Ring, Ear-Rings and Pin....1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance, for....5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings....1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant....250
15 Gent's fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200....3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125....1,875
1 Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine....150
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75....1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing-Machines, on exhibition at their warerooms, No. 616 Broadway....7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens....7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve-Buttons, at $6....1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5....2,500
1000 Call Bells and Plated Fruit Knives, at $3....3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing-Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast-Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to....24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at....$100,000
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
The tickets will be supplied to all booksellers, druggists, music dealers, hotel keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at $1 each, or in quantities at the club rates. Subscription lists are now ready, for soldiers and others (male and female) who sympathize with our object, to obtain orders for the tickets. Circulars, giving full directions, and terms to agents, will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.
Orders may be sent direct to us, inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following
CLUB RATES.
5 tickets to one address....$4 50 | 40 tickets to one address....$35 00
10 " " ....9 00 | 50 " 43 00
20 " " ....17 50 | 100 " 85 00
30 " " 26 25
Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, 616 B'way, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND MATINEE
For the accommodation of families, ladies and children who cannot attend in the evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
The great PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with the GORGEOUS TRASFORMATION SCENE, in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening. Admission one dollar to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for securing seats, for which purpose the Box-office will remain open until 11 A. M. on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 12 o'clock.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE,
prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and MADAME PAREPA, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.
On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY, will give Rossini's STABAT MATER, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.
The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.
Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT, The English Reformer, Will lecture on THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT at the COOPER INSTITUTE ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at LIBRARY, Astor-place, No. 39 Liberty-st., and No. 72 West 34th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last exposé of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.
MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A MUSEUM containing over 200,000 curiosities.
A MENAGERIE comprising the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION, of the most splendid living specimens of natural history, and
A DRAMATIC COMPANY unsurpassed in Drama, Spectacles, &c.
At all hours may be seen the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

EVER EXHIBITED, CONSISTING OF DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Admission to all, including MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND LECTURE ROOM, ONLY 30 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of ROSINA MEADOWS, TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, performances will be given in the Lecture Room EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, without extra charge, in which the Performing Elephant, Ponies, Trick Pony, Monkeys, Educated Mules, the Lion King with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, EMOTIONAL, SENSATIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE.
THE PARAGON OF GENERAL PERFORMERS.
EL NINO EDDIE, THE BOY WONDER, in his fascinating TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES.
MR. N. AUSTIN, CLOWN, COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST.
in conjunction with the best organized EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC CORPS ever collected through the means of managerial tact and liberality, affording AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF EXCELLENCE, SKILL AND EXECUTION.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS. GRIFFITH GAUNT, EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.
NEXT SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., GRAND GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC, SUNDAY, NOV. 18, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors
On this occasion the entire BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE will appear in a highly attractive programme.
Mme PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRANTI, Sig. FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. J. L. HATTON, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
AND HIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; and Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SYMPHONY SOIREE.
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE TAKES PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 24, when the following work will be performed:
CHORAL SYMPHONY, D minor, Op. 125....Beethoven.
THE VOCAL PART will be sustained by that well-known and efficient choral Society,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, (Under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BERGE,) which will number OVER TWO HUNDRED VOICES.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the four remaining Soirees....$5
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS will please select them during the present week at Irving Hall, or at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor....CARL BERGMANN
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES—"Symphony No. 2"—Schumann; "Nächtlicher Zug"—Liszt; and Overture, "Columbus"—Bristow.
SOLO PERFORMERS—Miss Natalie Seelig, soprano, and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Piano.
EXTRA TICKETS for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 3, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M.
Admittance fifty cents. L. SPIER, Secretary.

FAIR
For the benefit of THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN and THE ORPHAN'S HOME, Mariner's Harbor, S. I.
To be opened at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, on the Evening of the 20th November, 1866, and close on Thursday night, at 10 P. M.
Entrance tickets, to be purchased at the door, 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.
Hours for opening and closing:
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, opens, 7 P. M., closes, 10 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
Boats leave for New-Brighton, from New-York, Pier No. 19 North River, at 10½, 12½ and 2 P. M.
This Fair offers a desirable opportunity for persons desirous of purchasing Christmas gifts.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY."
THIS EVENING, sixty-fifth performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, And other Miracles Every Night.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of a WONDERFUL DELUSION, A TRIP TO THE MOON; introducing new and novel effects never before seen on the Ethiopian stage. J. H. Budworth in new specialties, &c. Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Handel's grand oratorio "SAMSON"
Will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA L. BRAINERD, Mme. F. R. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE benefit of Dr. Chapin's Sunday-school, at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

ANNIVERSARIES.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.—THE FIFTIETH ANniversary of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Sunday-school will take place on SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Church, Allen-st., near Grand. Interesting exercises will be held at 10½ A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. All the friends of old Allen-st. are cordially invited to join in the jubilee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the brilliant and beautiful artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 16, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE. (Specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, ...Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
a personation of thrilling tenderness and beauty, supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and a powerful cast.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—LAST TWO NIGHTS OF EAST LYNNE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that MR. EDWIN BOOTH Will open his regular SERIES OF PERFORMANCES at this theatre on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, in the character of HAMLET, alternating with Max Maretzek's GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and a GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Seats may be secured Nov. 19.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERA. Alternating with the performances of MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire for the first week will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 31—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS Of the modern and OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, With entire completeness in scenery, elegance of appointments, correct costumes, and excellent distribution of characters, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 16, will be presented Colley Cibber's brilliant Comedy entitled THE DOUBLE GALLANT, concluding with a MINUET AND COUNTRY DANCE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17—[illegible]
The third of the series of old Comedies, entitled THE POOR GENTLEMAN, is in rehearsal, and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
In active preparation an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office
SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinee, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES PETITES MAINS, The Small Hands, Comedy in three acts, by Labiche and Martin.
UN CLUB DE FEMMES, or, LE CAMP DE REVOLTEES, Fantasia, with music, in one act, by Labiche and Deslandes.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
THE MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. — GREAT LEON, EDWIN KELLY, GEO. CHRISTY, NELSE SEYMOUR, JOHN ALLEN, SAM PRICE. — ALL ABOARD AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Passengers procure tickets early.

GRAND CONCERT—IRVING HALL.
TO-MORROW EVENING, (Saturday,) Nov. 17, under the auspices of Manitou Lodge, F. and A. M., for the benefit of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, sustained by the following most popular artists: Miss Mina Geary, W. J. Hill, J. R. Thomas, A. Sedgwick, (solo concertinist,) H. G. Ovington, (pianist,) Johannes Sentz, (Wood and Straw piano,) E. H. [illegible] (accompanyist.) Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1; to be had at the door.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

GEMS FROM THE BLACK CROOK.
BY THOMAS BAKER.
The beautiful Waltz and Galop, as danced every night with such immense success at Niblo's Garden. Price of Waltz, 50 cents; Galop, 40 cents. Copies sent by mail.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MUSICAL BOXES of every variety, PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES, and costing from $5 50 TO $2,000. The largest assortment that can be found anywhere. M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS. The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms, No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York. Instruments to let.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

NINE PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON to let by the month, at $2, $3, $3 50 and $4, and one first-class new seven-octave, $9, or for sale cheap. A five and one-half octave for $20; music thoroughly taught and piano-fortes tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

BERRY & THOMPSON, MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated CHORAL ORGANS, recommended by H. C. Timm and our best organists; superior to all reed organs; prices low. General depot at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 563 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PARLOR ORGANS—FIVE OCTAVES, WITH tremolo attachment, in highly finished cases, for $105. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature--Representatives of the Georgia Press--A Bona Fide Fire-eater—His Opinions—Yankee Correspondents in the South—"Yankee School-marms," &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The Legislature here is running along slowly, its time being occupied by matters of purely local importance, and topics of a national character receive but little attention. There seems to be a generally felt, but not openly expressed, idea that it makes but little difference to the State what the Legislature does during this session, for, in the present insecure condition of affairs, there is no assurance for the future. It is thought that Congress, at its next session, will overturn the present form of State Governments in the South, and that the whole performance of reconstruction will be again gone through with, and an entirely new change of programme enacted. For this reason the members evince but little interest in the proceedings of their respective Houses; but soon after adjournment or completion of committee work, they can be seen clubbed together in little squads at the hotel—there is only one public house in town—or at the street corners discussing the state of the crops, the taxes, the best way to raise hogs, and other like questions of importance to an agricultural community. It never before has been my lot to see a body of men, met together for the purpose of enacting laws, who were, one and all, so apparently indifferent and careless regarding political questions.

Because the lawmakers themselves are indifferent, however, it should not be judged that others are quiet, for the contrary is the truth. There are in attendance on this Legislature a round dozen representatives of the Georgia Press, and they hardly find time to write, I should think, or attend to the ordinary duties of life, so busy are they in telling everybody how the Radical demands and oppressions of the Yankee or Federal Government influence the people. "Sir," they say, "in my position as a journalist I have more than ordinary means of obtaining a reliable insight into the feelings of the people; and I tell you, Sir, emphatically, that while Judge HARRIS, of the Supreme Court, and Gov. JENKINS, and other men on the down-hill side of life, are willing to make great sacrifices for the sake of peace and quiet, we, the young men of the community, ranging in years from twenty-five to thirty and thirty-five, will in future, say ten years hence, shape the destiny of our beloved State of Georgia; Sir, I say that we intend to demand our rights under the Constitution, as our forefathers made it. Rather than submit to confiscation of property and sacrifice of our rights, we will draw our revolvers and perish in the attempt to preserve our dignity as Georgians." All of them do not talk in his strain; but to gratify the desire of one of them who wished the North to be made acquainted with the feelings of "Young Georgia," I have quoted his words above, very nearly *verbatim*. I asked this young fire-eater what he surrendered to, and he replied to "overwhelming numbers." "Not to the Federal Government, then," said I, "or with a promise to abandon your assumed rights to secede?" He answered that "the right of secession is as firmly believed by me and my compatriots now as ever; and five or ten years hence, when we get representation in Congress, if your people do not find out from our inharmonious action there that we cannot live together peaceably as one nation, and if a proposition does not come from your section to allow us to depart in peace, we may then commence to fill our magazines and storehouses with powder and guns. We were fools that we did not expect war when we tried it before; now we know that peaceable secession is nonsense, and TOOMBS and COBB and other old men that ought to have known better, made fools of us by telling us and making us lieve that we could establish a separate nationality without bloodshed." "You had better make a declaration of independence as our forefathers did, the next time you try it," I suggested; "for it would appear more honest, and you would enlist greater sympathy abroad." "Secession is revolution. It means revolution, and we know it. One word is as good as another; but we don't believe you will be able to prevent us from establishing our right to withdraw from the original compact of the thirteen colonies, one of the first and foremost of which was our native Georgia. She agreed to live under the same form of government with Massachusetts, and now she wants to withdraw from her bargain; and it don't make any difference what the old men say, I tell you she does want to get out, and will do it some future day; not to-morrow, or this year, or next, but say ten or fifteen years hence, when California and other States on the Western coast are ready to go with us."

After listening to this and much more like it, I remarked to the speaker that he was the first man of intelligence and education outside of unwhipped Texas who had expressed a desire for the renewal of the war in my presence during an experience of more than a year and a half in the South. I told him that I had heard Northern Radicals and army contractors say the war had ended four years too soon, and had heard them wish it would commence again; but never before had I heard an intelligent Southern man utter such sentiments. I doubted the honesty of his surrender, and told him so, repeating that when the South laid down their arms, they did so with a promise to live under the Constitution as construed by their conquerors, and to furl their secession flag and bury with it their secession doctrines. "I am ready," was the reply, "to live with you under the Constitution as it should be construed; but I think that the Conservative men of the North should join with us in opposing the Radical construction of it." "They will in a peaceable manner," I replied; "but they will also submit to the rulings of a legal majority." "We can't get a majority again," said he; to which I answered that I was afraid they never would. "And then," he continued, "we must live on under this cruel oppression? Be made the equal of our slaves? Be taxed without representation? Have our property confiscated? Have our representative man confined in a military prison for years, and condemned as a rebel and felon before he is tried? Must we do all this?" "Time will settle many of the points which you advance; but," said I, "if the majority of the country, or Congress, see fit to rule us through a rendition of the Constitution ignoring your extreme States' Rights notions, you will have to submit, or violate your parole never to take up arms again against the United States Government." "When we gave that parole we didn't expect to have a lot of amendments tacked on to the Constitution," said he; "for it was nothing more than a bargain, made to submit just at that time to overwhelming numbers, and the Constitution and laws as they then were. Congress has violated its part of the contract, and some of us think we are thereby freed from our share of the obligation."

It would be useless for any one to attempt to give a true picture of affairs in the South to-day without including a few dark shades, such as the above, for every one who travels in this section is liable to meet such characters as this young Georgia editor, although he is more radical in his Southern views than any I have seen before. I violate no confidence in reporting this conversation, as it occurred in a public office, and the gentleman repeatedly asked me to let the North understand the views of the South, as he understood them himself. This young man's name is ORME, and he is the junior editor of the *Southern Recorder*, a paper published at this place, which, if it had circulation, would exert a pernicious influence; but fortunately it has not. I cannot drop this subject without adding that a few moments after I left the presence of Mr. ORME, an old farmer came up and accosted me, saying, "Stranger, you be a Yankee reporter, arn't you?" I answered in the affirmative, when he added, "Don't believe what he told you; we don't want to fight any more, but want good crops. He never did fight any, anyhow."

The experience of a northern correspondent in the South is replete with incidents, both amusing and otherwise. Some white people know a Yankee by the "cut of his jib;" but as a general rule they open conversation with you by asking you what country you are from. The freedmen are sharper, and I have heard hundreds of them say, as I passed by, "Dat's one ob my countryman; I knows them, coz they's always so neat and spruce like." Every stranger who registers his name at a country hotel in the South has a dozen eager eyes peering over his shoulder until he drops his pen. When the name of a northern paper appears after his cognomen, they whisper to each other the question, "Is he Radical?" and half the time they are obliged to satisfy their curiosity by direct application to the individual himself. In the larger cities people are better posted, but in the country, with the exception of the prominent men, they are disgustingly ignorant, not only regarding the public prints of the North, but the public men of that section. Some landlords are glad to get a Yankee correspondent, and take pleasure in presenting him to the dignitaries of the vicinity, while others are crusty, and point you out to their guests as though they had a big bear on exhibition which they were afraid of, but which everybody would like to see from a safe distance. Landlords are good criterions by which to judge of the communities surrounding them, though once in a while a surly old dog gets misplaced. The public men are easily accessible, and take delight in furnishing information to correspondents. They do not object to seeing their names in print, even in the columns of an opposition paper, and treat representatives of the northern press all alike without distinction on account of political matters. I have long since ceased visiting the newspaper offices, for ten chances to one the next issue after you have presented yourself will contain a local notice, advising the people of your arrival, of the political character of your chief editor, and telling them to look out for gross misrepresentations. To sum the whole matter up, a Yankee correspondent is considered a suspicious character in the South, and unless people have an ax to grind they avoid him. Curiosity prompts many of them to risk their carcasses in the reach of the bear, and they commence conversation by saying, "I'll bet you two to one that if you call up twenty niggers here, fifteen of 'em will tell you they are sorry they are free." The darkeys generally reply to such questions as the questioner desires them to do; but if you attend their churches, you will hear loud and prolonged "amens" from the audience, when their pastor thanks God for their liberty.

A very pleasant diversion in traveling through the South is to visit the "Yankee school marms," which abound plentifully. If you see a tall one with a fresh ruddy complexion, solid square-built form, and one or two curls hanging down from her light brown hair, with a moderate-sized waterfall, you may bet your existence she is from the State of Maine. Little, natty girls, with looped up skirts and fashionable outfit generally, are from Massachusetts. With rare exceptions they are all from New-England, and they are the bitterest, most uncompromising Radicals imaginable. The people of the South cannot appreciate the fact that really refined and intelligent young ladies can be educated to a belief that in leaving comfortable homes, dear friends and pleasant surroundings to teach the young African idea how to shoot, they are doing a Christian duty, and are prompted by the same spirit which sends hundreds of Christians abroad as missionaries to heathens. The white natives, too, have an idea that these teachers are really instructing their scholars how to shoot in earnest, or in plainer words, that they are Abolition emissaries, sent here to incite insurrection and arouse the freedmen to deeds of bloodshed and wholesale massacre. For these, and other obvious reasons, the "Yankee school marms" are shut out from society of any description except that which they furnish for themselves. They say that they take pleasure in the performance of their duties, and find consolation for the lack of other pleasures in observing the progress of their scholars; but the way their eyes gleam, and the cordial reception with which they greet a Yankee sympathizer, proves conclusively that they are still amenable to the natural desire of their sex for social intercourse. The scholars, they say, learn as fast as white children, and the blackest pure Congo is as apt as the brightest mulatto. The efforts of these women to elevate the freedmen cannot be too highly appreciated, and I am afraid that they do not receive their due meed of praise. E. P. B.

MEXICO.

Oaxaca Taken by the Liberals—Gen. Alvarez Before Acapulco—Arrival of Arms, Ammunition and Gunners from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Letters from Gens. ALVAREZ and DIAZ, *via* Acapulco, to Nov. 5, state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port. The garrison consists of 180 men.

The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals is confirmed. Another account says three vessels of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan to withdraw the French troops from the latter place and carry them to San Blas.

Gen. ALVAREZ has fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran gunners.

The schooner *A. J. Weston*, which left here Sept. 29, is said to have delivered a cargo of arms and ammunition at a Mexican port in Oaxaca.

MICHIGAN.

Action of the Wayne County Canvassers —Election of the Entire Democratic Ticket--Thanksgiving Day--Marine Disaster.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Considerable feeling is manifested here by the Republicans over the action of the Board of County Canvassers, who yesterday threw out the vote of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, on account of surplus of votes being returned over the number on the poll-list, the excess being four in one ward and eight in the other. This action causes the election of the entire Democratic County and Legislative ticket.

Gov. CRAPO, by proclamation, has appointed Thursday, the 29th inst., a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The crew of the schooner *Adirondack* recently underwent extraordinary hardships on Lake Huron. The schooner was dismasted and drifted about the lake twelve days, nine of which were out of sight of land. The crew subsisted for nine days solely on boiled wheat.

KENTUCKY.

Capture of Railroad Robbers—Personal.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Superintendent of the Nashville Railroad reports that the robbers who recently committed the depredation on that road have been captured by the Franklin expedition.

Gen. THOMAS and Ex-Confederate Gen. HOOD dined together to-day at the Louisville Hotel.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS denies that he was consulted in reference to the military arrangements relating to the late obsequies of Ex-Confederate Gen. HANSON.

TENNESSEE.

Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South commenced here to-day. Rev. Geo. HOWE, Moderator of the last General Assembly, delivered the opening address.

Rev. ANDREW H. KERR, of the Memphis Presbytery, was unanimously elected Moderator.

A very large number of ministers from Southern States and Presbyteries were in attendance.

The greatest harmony and fraternal feeling characterized the proceedings.

A Quorum in the Senate.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Senate obtained a quorum to-day.

OHIO.

National Wool-Growers' Convention—Resolutions Sustaining the Tariff Bill.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The National Wool-Growers' Convention reassembled this morning. After an animated discussion the following resolutions with others were passed. Though the Illinois delegation desired increased duties above those specified in the first resolution, after a full discussion, named their objections, and the resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Tariff Bill, as it relates to wool and woolens, agreed upon by the Joint Committee of Wool-Growers and Wool Manufacturers, now before Congress, is one calculated to insure increased prosperity to the grower and manufacturer, and will tend to the general prosperity of the country; and that we will stand firmly by it, and seek, by all proper means, its early adoption as a law.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and to the Senate Committee having charge of said bill.

Hon. E. B. POTTER spoke on the above resolution at great length. The principles he advocated favoring the House Tariff Bill, met the hearty concurrence of the Convention. Speeches are being made from other delegates, and an imperative demand goes from this Convention to the Senate requesting them to concur in the House Bill.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee—Election of Officers—A Proposed Monument to Maj.-Gen. McPherson.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee reassembled this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. J. A. Rawlings; Vice-Presidents, Maj.-Gens. J. A. Logan, F. P. Blair, R. J. Oglesby, G. A. Smith, and Brevet Brig.-Gens. W. W. Belknap and Fairchild; Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Brig.-Gen. A. Hickenlaper; Treasurer, Maj.-Gen. M. F. Force.

The greater portion of the session was occupied in discussing the proposed monument to Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A resolution was finally passed, fixing upon Clyde, Ohio, the burial place of Gen. MCPHERSON, as the proper place for the monument.

After transacting some unimportant business, a resolution was adopted to hold the next annual meeting at St. Louis—the time to be indicated by the President; whereupon the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment the members, in a body, visited the Hall of the Board of Trade, by invitation, where they were cordially received by the merchants of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Stocks and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Mining shares sold to-day as follows: Crown Point, $750; Yellow Jacket, $720; Ophir, $70; Chollar Potosi, $175; Imperial, $128; Savage, $1,710; Legal-tenders, 70½.

Wheat closed yesterday at $2 05 per 100 lbs. The market is unsettled.

The Bank of California has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for October.

Wheat delivered on board ship, $2 12½ ℔ 100 lbs. Circle A sugar 13c. The present stock in the market is estimated at 1,600,000 lbs. Dry hides, 14c. Mining Stocks improved; Chollar Potosi, $197; Savage, $1,730; Yellow Jacket, $750; Ophir, $87; Imperial, $112; Belcher, $65.

Legal-tenders 70½.

TEXAS.

The Steamship Gen. Sedgwick Ashore at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 14.

J. H. HUNT, Agent of the Board of Underwriters, reports the steamship *Gen. Sedgwick*, went on lower bar yesterday morning. In the afternoon a heavy wind created considerable sea. The captain left the ship and came up to the city for assistance, and at one o'clock a lighter was sent down with a stevedore, and gangs of men to lighten and pump the ship.

The Captain arriving with the steamtug *Elizabeth Read*, was sent down with another cable and steam-pump to lighten the ship. A heavy sea and high tide enabled them to get her off, and she is now discharging several cases of goods damaged by the water, and we fear more will come out damaged.

The schooner *Adolph Huber* and the brig *Florence* collided with the *Sedgwick*, and all three are somewhat damaged.

VIRGINIA.

Six Criminals Flogged for Petit Larceny.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Five white men and one negro were flogged to-day by order of the Hustings Court, on conviction of petit larceny. This is the first instance here in many years of the infliction of stripes on white men by judicial sentence.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 15.

A heavy northeast gale prevails to-night. The sky was overcast with clouds last night, which rendered it impossible to discern any indications of the meteoric display.

A Colored Seaman Sentenced to be Hanged.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

JAMES BROWN, colored seaman, convicted of murder on the high seas, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 15th.

DELAWARE.

Official Election Returns.

The official vote of Delaware for Governor and member of Congress at the late election was as follows:

	Governor. Riddle, Rep.	Governor. Saulsbury, Dem.	Congress. McKim, Rep.	Congress. Nicholson, Dem.
New-Castle	4,428	4,248	4,408	4,310
Kent	1,796	2,725	1,776	2,769
Sussex	2,374	2,837	2,369	2,854
	8,598	9,810	8,553	9,933
		8,598		8,553
Democratic majority		1,212		1,380

The Legislature will stand thus:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats	6	15	21
Radicals	3	6	9
Democratic majority	3	9	12

There is no United States Senators to be elected by this Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Spring $11 25@$12; Western X X, $14 25@$16 50; Amber Winter, $13 50@$13 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago Spring at $2 25. CORN—40,000 bushels No 1 mixed, sold at $1 15@$1 16, chiefly at outside prices, closing inactive. OATS—Sales 13,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 56c. BARLEY—Sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 10; held at $1 10@$1 12. RYE is quiet and nominal, at $1 20. PEAS scarce. PORK—Sales at $27. LARD 15¼c.@16c., and demand light. WHISKY $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York: Wheat 18c.@19c; Corn 15c.@16c. RECEIPTS—643 bbls. Flour; 201,112 bushels Wheat; 113,122 bushels Corn; 47,233 bushels Oats; 428,429 bushels Barley; 15,040 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—2,170 bbls flour; 199,600 bushels Wheat; 169,890 bushels Corn; 88,080 bushels Oats; 24,680 bushels Barley; 16,720 bushels Rye. The shipments from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 10, were: For Buffalo, 40,855 bbls. Flour, 459,037 bushels Wheat, 374,931 bushels Corn, 234,654 bushels Oats, 103,000 bushels Barley, 59,000 bushels Rye. For Oswego, 100 bbls. Flour, 121,562 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. For Port Colborne, 54,100 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Beef Cattle declined ¼c.@½c. Receipts—1,630 head. The market closed heavy. The Hog market was well supplied, and closed dull at 10½c.@11½c. Sheep are scarce, and closed dull at 4½c.@5½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR steady at $11 75@$14 for trade brands. WHISKY 34c. HOGS higher, but not many offering; sales 1,000, at $6 50@$7 10 in gross; Packers are not buying, and those arriving are to fill contracts made a month ago. GREEN MEATS dull. HAMS sold at 11½c. No sales of SHOULDERS or SIDES. LARD dull at 13c. BACON is in good demand; sales at 13¾c. for clear rib sides, and 14¼c.@14½c. for clear sides. No old bulk meats in market. Gold 143¾.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Flour dull and nominal and declined 10c. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c. on No. 1, and 2c.@5c. on No. 2, closing at $2 10 for No. 1, and 83c.@$2 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3½c., sales at 89c.@90c. for No. 2. OATS dull and declined 1c.@1½c. Sales at 40c.@41½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and declined 25c.@30c.; sales at 6¾c.@7c. for fair to good choice. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bush. Wheat, 65,000 bush. Corn, 28,000 bush Oats, 2,900 hogs. SHIPMENTS—40,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 64,000 bush. Corn, 4,100 bush. Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR unsettled. WHEAT dull at $1 94@$1 95 for No. 2. CORN firm at 95c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 52c. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR in active demand, those at the East having a desire to get their supplies by Canal before the close of navigation: the sales have been made, part for delivery soon, at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 45; 2,000 bushels fair White Canada at $3, and 1,500 bushels choice do. at $3 12½. CORN scarce and nominal. BARLEY firm at an advance, with a light supply; sales of 21,000 bushels Canada at 96c.@99c., in bond, for ordinary to choice. RYE unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 03, in bond. PEAS scarce; sales 2,800 bushels at $1 32, in bond. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. To New-York—Flour, 60c.; Wheat and Peas, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Rye, 13½c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas 13c., Corn 11½c., Barley 10c., Rye 11½c. LAKE IMPORTS—5,400 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR—Holders firm; buyers standing off, and little doing; extras range from $10 65@$12 87; choice $13 75@$16. WHEAT—best grades higher; Spring ranges from $2@$2 20; prime choice Fall $2 60@$2 80. CORN improved; $1 04@$1 12 for old, and 70c.@75c. for new. OATS better at 49c.@54c. PROVISIONS, LARD and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter scarce, and 1c. better; Spring 1c. lower. Sales of new White Michigan $2 97, Amber $2 82@$2 83, and No. 1 Spring at $2 28 on the spot and $2 30 to arrive. CORN active, and 2½c.@3c. better; sales at 99½c.@$1 for No. 1 Mixed. OATS unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS, 7c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 13c. to Oswego.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 15.

Crude TURPENTINE firmer at $4 90 for soft and $2 45 for hard. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 70c. RESIN—$3 25@$3 50 for common, and $5 25@$6 for No. 1. COTTON, 29c.@30c.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 15.

COTTON dull and irregular; 130 bales Strict Middling sold at 32½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

COTTON declined 1c.; sales 240 bales Middling at 32c. Sales for the week amount to 1,500 bales. Receipts, 6,000 bales. Exports, 3,100 bales. Stock on hand, 9,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 15.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales 200 bales Middlings at 32c. Sales for the week foot up 1,036 bales. Receipts, 8,283 bales. Exports, 6,967 bales. Stock on hand, 15,700 bales.

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Killed and a Large Number Wounded—Culpable and Criminal Negligence.

The telegraph gave a brief account of a terrible and fatal accident that occurred near Erie, on Tuesday afternoon, to the express train from Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. CLARK WARREN, of Cleveland, who was on the train, has communicated to the *Herald* of that city the following particulars:

"The accident occurred near Wesleyville, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The train consisted of five coaches filled with passengers, and five baggage and express cars, and was a little behind time, to make up which it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, on a down grade. At the point of the accident workmen were engaged in repairing the track, and had taken out two rails. They must have known, or if they did not they should have known, that the train was due at that time, but no signal was sent to warn the approaching train of the danger until it was heard coming thundering around a curve, only a few rods from where the rails had been removed, when a man rushed up the track swinging his hat. The engineer reversed his engine, the brakes were put hard on, and everything done to check the headlong speed of the train, but it was too late. The train reached the fatal spot, and plunged into the trap laid for it by the gross and criminal neglect of the workmen. The train was thrown down an embankment some ten or fifteen feet, breaking some of the cars into fragments, and piling them up into a confused mass.

The first and second passenger cars were the most injured, but the whole train was more or less damaged. Mr. WARREN describes the scene at this time as terrible. The passengers were jammed in the debris of the broken cars, and the cries of the wounded who were fastened in by the crushed and broken cars were awful to hear. In the second car, in which Mr. WARREN was seated, there were four killed outright, and nearly all in the car more or less injured. Beside Mr. WARREN, there were two others from this city injured—Mrs. MAHALA PORTER, considerably bruised, and Mr. LEWIS, injured in the shoulder. Mr. WARREN's injuries are in the right knee and left shoulder, but are not serious.

The indignation of the passengers against the negligent workmen who had caused the fearful accident was intense, and if they had been caught the consequences would have been serious. A number of the wounded came up last night, and more arrived by the trains to-day. Everything was done by the officers of the train and the uninjured passengers to extricate and relieve the wounded."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following additional particulars are given in the Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday morning:

"As soon as word reached this city two cars were sent down for the wounded, a portion of whom, together with the dead, were brought here and placed in the depot. The cars were again dispatched, and brought up the remainder of the wounded and passengers, reaching here about 8 o'clock in the evening.

The bodies were placed in the Superintendent's room, at the western end of the depot, and were visited by hundreds of excited and curious spectators. The scene was a sad one. The four bodies were laid side by side—the little child nestling by the side of its grandfather as if asleep—all having marks of the terrible calamity which ushered them from life into death but two short hours before. Their faces were crushed and bloody, their limbs mangled, their eyes set and stony. Not one of all the crowd who thronged to gaze upon them could claim the title of friend, relative, or even acquaintance. The saddest of all fates was theirs—dead and among strangers.

Their names, as far as we were able to learn, were as follows: Dr. WHEELER, of Milwaukee, and little grandchild; a man named HUNT, who was dressed in the garb of a soldier, from Danville, N. Y.; and an elderly man named HARLAN, place of residence unknown. The mother of the child was also dangerously hurt, and died at 10 o'clock. Several others were internally injured, but it was impossible to obtain an accurate list on account of the confusion and excitement attendant on the occasion. We hear that one little girl had her arm crushed so badly as to require amputation. We saw several little children—among them two babes—with bloody handkerchiefs and bandages tied about their heads and limbs. One man, whose name we were unable to learn, was injured so badly in the region of the stomach that he probably cannot survive. Six of the wounded, four men, a woman and child, were left at Wesleyville. They will be brought up this morning.

The causes which led to the accident were those of the grossest and most criminal carelessness on the part of the workmen, every one of whom, and chiefly the boss of the gang, should be indicted for murder. There is no excuse for them. They knew the train to be due, and did not take the precaution to send back a flag to stop it, or resort to any means to prevent the terrible accident which must have been evident would happen.

No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor in charge of the train.

Below will be found a list of some of the most severely wounded:

Mr. M. BROWN, of Rochester, bruised about the head and breast. His son, 12 or 13, had his right foot badly sprained.

FRANCIS MORAN, from Austin, head cut.

PATRICK ROUNCE, from New-York, very badly hurt about the head. Supposed separation of the frontal bone.

W. B. GRAFTON, from Worthington, Ohio, scalp cut and right foot severely sprained.

JOHN OAKSON, Muncy, Ind., collar-bone broke and side injured.

JOHN DONAHOE, New-York, face cut and body injured.

ROBERT LYNCH, New-York, scalp cut and face badly mutilated.

MARGARET GERRYNOTE, Rochester, injured in hand. Her little son had his scalp cut.

One gentleman, name unknown, had his right arm injured.

CHARLES BOCHERAH, Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio, had his leg hurt, slight.

Railroad "Accidents."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late accident on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Erie, prompts the discussion of some ideas in connection therewith that may be worthy of consideration at the present time. The case, briefly stated, seems to be this: A train of ten passenger and baggage cars is running along at its usual speed, the engine-driver, passengers and all totally unconscious of danger—the passengers enjoying themselves in social chat, or pleasantly thinking of soon reaching their respective destinations. Suddenly the alarm sounds. By the unaccountable carelessness of the track-repairers, a rail is out and no signal is given. No one can believe for a moment that the trackmen intended to commit murder, and yet their act has caused death and destruction. They thought, possibly, it was but a moment's work to take out the rail and put in a new one. They could easily do it before the train came along, especially if they had the assistance of the man that would be required to take back the flag. Here is a criminal mistake that must not go unpunished. The danger signal should always be given in such cases, even if a train is not expected or due the same day, or the same week. No discretion whatever should be allowed by the employers in such cases. Every railway manager must recognize the fact, and enforce it by every possible means among his men, that there is always danger; that the normal condition of such a vast weight of matter as a train of ten cars, more or less, running at twenty-five or thirty miles per hour with its tremendous impetus is that of danger—not always by the displacement of a rail, but from a thousand causes not necessary to mention. Provide every safeguard and precaution that mechanical skill has produced, and yet there is danger. In the present case the foreman of the track-repairers has been guilty of a crime which ought not to go unpunished; but are the managers of the railroad guiltless in this matter? Have they done their whole duty? Have they shown that they recognized the dangers incidental to trains?

It is no answer to say that we have run ten or twenty years and have not killed a man; it is begging the question; it is creating a diversion of attention from the main question.

Do not let any talk about the crime and punishment of the careless track-repairer divert us from the main question, which is so far as concerns the public and the Company: Was the train as well equipped and in as good control as it might and ought to have been? Here is an accident in broad daylight. The engine-driver sees a gap in the track a few rods distant; instantly he reverses his engine, and gives a signal to break up, but of what avail are the brakes? There are three brakemen, perhaps. They know instinctively that danger is impending. Who expects them, in such a moment, to apply the brakes with full force, and if they did, it would help but little. The time is two short seconds and their results thousands. But suppose the engine-driver could have applied every brake behind him in a second with its utmost force. Can it be possible that the damages would have been so great? Would not some life or limb, now lost, have been saved thereby? Would not the destruction to the cars have been far less severe? Let us have the testimony of scientific and practical men on these points. They can tell us to a pound what is the gigantic force of momentum. Let no side issues put us off. There is clearly a deficiency of brake-power in this case. Why must we ever run the chances? Why will railroad officers put off until to-morrow the adoption of safeguards, the ultimate and universal use of which is as inevitable as fate.

We recommend no special invention—there are those that answer the purpose—but we do say get the best braking appliances attainable without delay, so as to give the engine-driver the control of the fearful momentum behind him. Be prompt to recognize the fact that there is always danger. Give to your engine-drivers the control of the whole train, and the murderous malice of some uncaged thief, or the blundering and confused stupidity of some bewildered track-repairer or switchman, or any of the numerous causes that produce railway disasters will be shorn of half their evil consequences. Then when accidents do occur, you can come into Court with clean hands; you can show that you have done everything you could to prevent it; that you have adopted every safeguard that mechanical genius has produced and practical skill has tested. The damages against you will be far less severe, and you will have the conscious satisfaction of having done your whole duty.

R. R.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY—SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—Our town was startled on Friday morning by the discovery of a great burglary in the banking office of Messrs. STOWELL, CHAMBERLAIN & Co. The safe was a double one, made by LEWIS LILLIE, of Troy, of the largest size, weighing many thousand pounds. The burglars obtained an entrance into the office by prying open one of the windows with a jimmy. In the lower left-hand corner of the right-hand outer door of the safe, which was two inches thick, a hole was drilled, through which powder was introduced. It was blown open, separating the outside from the bolts and inside casing, rendering it a complete wreck. The lower hinges of both doors were broken off. They next attacked the inside safe, which was two feet high, extending the width and depth of the inside of the main safe. This safe was one and a half inches thick, made with folding doors. They drilled another hole through the right-hand door in nearly the same point they had on the outside safe, blowing open both doors. This gave them access to the money and bonds, amounting to $25,000, which they carried off. The larger portion of this belonged to special depositors. They also took valuable papers belonging to the firm, leaving in their flight a bag of gold and silver, also a $100 bill. This safe was made to order by Mr. LILLIE, of chilled iron, and was supposed to be burglar-proof, as it was a double safe, one inside of the other, with LILLIE's combination locks on the outside and inside doors. No trace of the burglars has been discovered. They came well prepared with jimmies, drills, gunpowder, &c. The clerk of the bank did not leave there until 12 o'clock at night. The explosion was heard about 4 in the morning, showing they were expeditious in their work.—*Olean (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

Typhus Fever at the Female Branch of the Catholic Protectory at Eighty-sixth-street, and at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Carmansville.

Dr. HARRIS, in his weekly letter, which was published in the TIMES on Wednesday, indicated that typhus fever was making havoc in "one of the religious and reformatory charities on Eighty-sixth-street," and referred to an "instituiton of learning." This reference was made on the strength of a report which was prepared by Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, Sanitary Inspector, and it appears that the institution at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street is the Female Branch of the Catholic Protectory. The Board of Health lost no time in taking proper steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and the result of their operations were highly successful, only one death having occurred out of fourteen cases. The other inmates were removed to the Island Hospital, and the institution submitted to a thorough cleansing and disinfection. The other institution alluded to is that for the Deaf and Dumb at Carmansville. There the outbreak was of a very alarming nature.

The school is broken up, the children are being sent home, and measures are being taken by the Board of Health to investigate the causes. A secret session of the Board was held last evening, and the Inspector's report was probably considered, but what action was taken on it did not transpire. Evidently great blame attaches somewhere, and so far the facts are carefully kept from the public.

The causes of this outbreak are undoubtedly shown by the Inspector's report, but failing to obtain a glimpse of that, we find upon inquiries pursued in another quarter that impure water, badly constructed water-closets, foul air, general neglect of sanitary measures, and want of proper precautions by the Executive or Medical Departments, have allowed the disease to spread among the inmates. It is to be hoped that the Board of Health will probe the matter to the bottom, and charge the blame where it properly belongs. No concealment of facts should be allowed to cover up delinquencies. As far as can be ascertained, Dr. PEET, the popular head of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, did his utmost, when the disease was in its incipient stage, to prevent its spread.

It is understood that a portion of the business transacted by the Board of Health in secret session yesterday afternoon, was the reading of the reports from the various departments, preparatory to having them forwarded to Gov. FENTON.

Heavy Robbery and Arrest of the Supposed Burglars.

On the 5th inst. two young Germans, claiming to be music teachers, and carrying with them bundles of sheet music, visited a number of houses in Jersey City, under the pretence of disposing of their music and soliciting pupils for music lessons. Among other places they called at the residence of Mrs. MYERS, corner of Pavonia-avenue and Erie-street, and while one of them was conversing with Mrs. MYERS in the parlor, the other remained in the hall. Soon after they left it was discovered that jewelry and valuable silk dresses, valued at $400, were missing, and it was believed that none other than the pretended music teachers had taken them. A description of the men was given to Officer MCDONOUGH, who succeeded in tracing the stolen property to a house in West Hoboken, but upon searching the house, with a warrant on Wednesday, the goods could not be found. Yesterday at noon the same men were seen and recognized, (although one of them was disguised by having his whiskers shaved,) and the fact was made known to Officers MCDONOUGH and FORDHAM, who traced them to Hoboken. After a protracted search the officers saw one of them standing on the sidewalk in Garden-street, and a moment afterward the other issued from a house. They were at once seized, when one of them broke loose from Officer FORDHAM and dashed off at full speed. The officer made chase, but finding that the other was the smartest runner drew a revolver and fired over his head without the desired result. He then fired two shots at the man, the ball passing through the skirt of his coat and bringing him to. Meanwhile the other prisoner was making desperate efforts to get away, until Officer MCDONOUGH placed the muzzle of a revolver to his head, an operation which induced him to be quiet. The two prisoners were then handcuffed together and conveyed to the Police-station in Jersey City, where they gave their names as EUGENE GIESSEL, a Prussian, and HUGO DEMAREA, a German. It appears by a discharge paper found on GIESSEL that he was a member of the Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from service at the close of the war. They were locked up for examination to-day.

Social Forces.

Rev. Dr. N. H. SCHENCK, of Baltimore, delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening, the subject being "Social Forces." The lecture was characteristic of Dr. SCHENCK's usual ability and eloquence.

After a little pleasantry and an ornate introduction, the following topics were handled in succession, as representing the various forces which actuate and propel society. Movement is the grand characteristic of society. What are the forces which cause this movement? The drill-masters of individual men were: First, love, transforming the porcupine man into the smooth and sleek husband. Next, metallic forces, viz.: the cannon ball, the prison bar and the dollar. There is a time for war. When? Always when necessary to defend the State. Never to propagate a theory. Here followed a fine discussion of the relations between peace and war. The prison bar is the calomel of the social *materia medica*—the purgative force—not to be dispensed with until the millenium. Money is the next metallic force: would that I could present a specimen. Impossible! Here the currency was satirized, and the uses and abuses of money were graphically set forth. The love of money is the last corruption of degenerate man. Money hoarded is but an African fetish. Money well applied is a just and honorable social force. Next were noticed *scientific forces*. Science is the lever for which the philosopher of Syracuse prayed, by which he might move the world. Old fogyism came in here for a scoring while the triumphs of science were glowingly described. Science tripped up, however, in the matter of the meteoric shower. After all, however, society amounts to very little without—*woman*. The wife, the mother were there depicted with exquisite beauty and pathos. The Florence Nightingales were fittingly commemorated, while the "strong-minded" were ridiculed. Hidden away in the seclusion of home is always to be found the sweet and beautiful life of woman, like the cherished jewel. These with children are the domestic forces of society. Women and men are like Tivoli and Niagara—the former more picturesque, the latter more sublime. Come now to the educational forces—prominently the printing press. An inspiring picture was drawn of the coming time, when knowledge shall be universal. The platform, the desk, the pulpit, are among the powerful educational forces of society, especially the platform. Books are blessings. The lecturer was uncertain about newspapers. There are no reporters here, he observed. Moral forces I leave to your pastors. The religious influences are the most powerful upon the mind and heart of man. Artistic forces must be recognized likewise. All forces are leading to what we call results, but the true results are not till the next dispensation.

Dr. SCHENCK, who is already widely known as a lecturer, sustained his reputation well in the delivery of his ideas upon the social forces.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PRIZE FIGHT NEAR FORT LEE.—WALTER CODY and CHARLES MCLEON, two young men who reside in the Twentieth Ward, have for a long time been very uncomfortable from a desire to know which was the best man. Of course, each thought he was better than the other, and on Sunday they came to the conclusion that they should have a fight on the most friendly basis, merely for their mutual accommodation, and to enable them to have well-settled convictions as to their relative individual prowess. To this end Thursday morning was adopted as the time, and a secluded spot, shaded by a thick wood, on the Palisades, selected as the spot where the decisive conflict took place. From the official minutes of the affair, which did come off, we learn that seven rounds were fought, both men being no better for their mutual pummeling, and CODY being very much the worst of the two. MCLEON was duly declared the winner, and of course carried off the prize of $200, the friends of the parties having staked $100 a side when the match was decided upon. There were only forty persons present, and not a policeman to disturb the sport. The official minutes also set forth that "it was the most orderly and quiet fight ever witnessed," and "it was generally remarked that a more determined fight was never fought." The parties all returned to this City, no man daring to make them afraid.

A CORRECTION.—A story, first published by a morning paper of this City, is "going the round" in the country to the effect that a lamp-trimmer on the United States gunboat *Madawaska*, serving by the name of GEORGE OLSON, was discovered to be the son and heir of Count LOUIS BATTHYANYI, who was executed at Arad for his participation in the Hungarian rebellion. The story is told well enough; its only fault is that it is a story, and has not a particle of truth in it. Count BATTHYANYI at his death left a widow and one son, LOUIS. The Countess, after the sad fate of her husband, retired to Switzerland, residing partly at her own villa, partly at Arenenberg, NAPOLEON's former Swiss home. Her son received his education from a Catholic priest from Bohemia, engaged by the mother for his tutor. It is but lately, as we are told, that a gentleman of Hoboken received a letter from this tutor, complaining bitterly of the infatuation of his pupil, who, disregarding all those feelings that the memory of his father's sad fate at the hands of Austria ought naturally to beget in the heart of the son, had actually, at the breaking out of the late war, proposed to join the Hungarian volunteer force to serve against the Prussians. This appears to be the truth, and the romantic story of "one GEORGE OLSON" is merely "*ben trovato.*"

HENRY VINCENT.—HENRY VINCENT, Esq., of England, whose friendly words in behalf of this country during the dark days of the rebellion were fitly spoken to great audiences of our friends in all parts of Great Britain, will appear before a New-York audience at the Cooper Institute, this evening. His subject is "The Late Great American Conflict, and the Friends and Enemies of America in England." Mr. VINCENT is an orator of the first-class, and his brightest efforts have been on the side of freedom. As a reformer his influence has been the more extensive because of his sound Christian character. An untrammeled Bible and constitutional liberty have been his favorite themes. The capacity of the Cooper Institute is likely to be sorely tried to-night by those who will hasten to do him honor; and the Mercantile Library Association will add another to its great triumphs in sustaining the popular and scholarly platform by their introduction of the eloquent orator.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD ROBBED BY A CLERK.—About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning the clerk who receives the money on sales of the New-York *Herald*, counted, packed up and deposited in the counting-room the sum of $1,135, which he had received from the newsmen. After thus securing the cash he went out for a few minutes, and on his return discovered that CHARLES DE COVE, a brother clerk, had disappeared, taking with him the package of Treasury and National Bank notes already described. The detectives were apprised of the robbery, and they are making every effort to arrest the thief. DE CAVE resided at the Worden House, in the Bowery, and has not been seen there since Wednesday evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DARING ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. EDWARD P. BARIGHT, residing in Dean-street, near Clove-road, was entered by a man and woman on Monday afternoon. They called at the basement door and were admitted by the servants, two of whom are employed in the house. They inquired for a colored man named JACK, in the employ of Mr. BARIGHT, and were invited to take a seat in the kitchen. After some time the parties seized the servants, and placing sponges saturated with chloroform to their faces, which rendered them insensible, proceeded to rob the premises. They succeeded in securing articles from a trunk, bureaus, &c., valued at $500, and also rifled the trunk of a lady on a visit to Mr. BARIGHT's family. It appears that as soon as the servants were stupified two other parties, piloted by a black girl named JULIA, formerly employed in the family, came in and committed the robbery. No one was arrested.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST HELD FOR TRIAL.—A man named VAN RENSSALEAR TEN BROECK was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice DAILEY, to await trial on a charge of bigamy. It appeared in evidence on the examination that TEN BROECK married a young lady in New-Brunswick, N. J., about eight years ago, and that about one year ago he abandoned her and married a young lady of Williamsburgh named FRANCIS THERESA HARRIS. This woman, it appeared, left TEN BROECK shortly after her marriage with him, and contracted marriage with an old lover named JAMES RIGLEY, and soon tiring of RIGLEY left him and returned to TEN BROECK. For this offence RIGLEY caused her arrest on a charge of bigamy, but the Justice dismissed the complaint on the ground that marrying a married man was not bigamy.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—A fair for the benefit of St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, was held yesterday and the evening previous, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place. The place was well filled, the tables well arranged and well patronized. The object of the fair is for the purpose of purchasing a parsonage for the Rector, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON. The Sunday-school attached to the same church, gave an agreeable entertainment at the Atheneum, last evening, which was well attended.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—Detectives CORWIN and VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested three men on one of the Fulton-street cars, on suspicion of being pickpockets. So many persons having recently been robbed on the cars, the Police are determined that it shall be stopped, if possible. The accused, who gave assumed names, were locked up in the Police Central Office for examination. Any person who has been robbed on the cars is requested to call on Inspector FOLK.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday afternoon, Mr. RYDER in the chair. All the returns, with the exception of the First District of the Tenth Ward, had been sent in. The First and Second Wards were canvassed, after which the Board adjourned until 1:30 o'clock to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, Mr. BENJAMIN H. BECKER, aged 47 years, residing in Myrtle-avenue, fell down dead while on board the Central Railroad ferry-boat, which was about being launched from the yard of Mr. BURTIS, at the foot of Elizabeth-street, Red Hook Point. The deceased was married, and leaves a family.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—A woman named CATHARINE WHITE, residing at the corner of South First and Eighth streets, E. D., was found dead in her bed at an early hour yesterday morning. It is said that she took an overdose of laudanum the evening previous. Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest to-day.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society was held last evening, in their rooms, Hamilton Buildings, Court-street. A lecture on the "History of the Asiatic Cholera" was delivered by J. C. HUTCHINSON, M. D. The attendance was small. Some routine business was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board met last evening, but as the Committee on Returns were not ready to report, they adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONCERTS IN ORANGE.—Messrs. MASON & THOMAS, assisted by J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER, are to give one of their popular *soirées* of Chamber Music in Orange this evening. This is the first of a series of concerts which will be given during the Winter under the auspices and for the benefit of the Library Association. A similar series last Winter met with marked success.

THE NEW CORONERS.—The newly-elected Coroners for Hudson County, Messrs. PATRICK WARREN of Jersey City, JOHN WHITE of Hoboken, and CORNELIUS SHEPHARD of Harrison, were sworn into office yesterday, and will enter upon the duties to-day.

[Advertisement.]

The new style of hat introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is a very tasteful article, of beautiful texture, and a stylish and still a quiet style. It cannot fail to increase the manufacturer's reputation and be very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

England	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Nov. 17	New-York	Havre.
Edinburg	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 17	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	Nov. 17	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Nov. 3	Bremen	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 4	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Boston	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 8	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Nov. 10	Hamburg	New-York.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, (except France,) per steamships *Hansa* and *Edinburg*, and for Hamburg only per steamship *Borussia*, close to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.; for France, per steamship *Pereire*, to-morrow at 9 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 15—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, Miss E. Gregory, Mrs. Heighley and family, D. Ponbert, J. Merten, Capt. and Mrs. Prymetts, R. Gale, Mr. Chilson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, C. N. Mocquot, Mr. Walsh, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Valester, Miss Nicholson, E. Stephens, Mr. Curran, Mrs. Owens, and 511 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon sets..... 12 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 30 | Gov. Island. 2 19 | Hell Gate.... 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Boston, W. P. Clyde, Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Linda Stewart, Osborn, St. Jago, J. Thompson; Ibis, Crabtree, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Arletta, Colcord, Los Palmas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Gillian, Smyrna and Constantinople, Jos. Aspian; Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lavender, Cadiz, Harbecks & Halsey.

Brigs E. H. Kennedy, —— Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Maria Crowell, (Br.,) Crowell, Rotterdam, Moss & Ward; Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, Digby, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Commerce, Mullen, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Adeliza, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maggie Louise, (Br.) Gouday, Barcelona, Brett, Son & Co.; America, Reynolds, Bristol, Geo. R. Stranahan.

Sloop Ethan Allen, Merrill, Sag Harbor.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and 537 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Nov. 2, lat. 51 22, lon. 13 12, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamship, bound E. 3d, lat. 51 17, lon. 16 21, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound E. 10th, lat. 46, lon. 50 27, passed Br. bark Favorite, bound E. 13th, lat. 41 41, lon. 63 13, passed steamship Louisiana, bound E.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk 30 hours, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Anderson, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Ironsides, Merrill, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Nov. 8, lat. 42 31, lon. 57 30, passed a vessel, dismasted, apparently waterlogged, the hull painted black and bowsprit white, of about 300 tons burden.

Ship Mary Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cardiff 39 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Chispa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sprague, Malaga Oct. 10, with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 13, crossed the Banks Nov. 4, in lat. 43 37, has had variable winds most of the passage.

Bark Albertina, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Olmsted, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Hargous & Co.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport, Me.,) Bailey, Bridgeport, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Bertha, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Brine, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Covell, Bermuda 13 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Lena, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Cox, Canso 7 ds., with fish to T. S. Whitman.

Brig Louisa, Doe, Bermuda 13 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Walters, Hillsboro, N. B., 9 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hul, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Scott, Halifax 8 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Clara, (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Francis Drake, (of London,) Keslake, Malaga 32 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Elmira, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Orozimbo, Foss, Augusta, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Manzanilla, Maguire, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Looke, Augusta 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Mary Lovell, McFadden, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Walter Hawes, Pierce, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Hesperus, Lord, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Para 24 ds., with rubber, &c., to A. Abbott.

Schr. Annie Grant, (Br.,) Appledore, Denia, Spain, 44 ds., with fruit, nuts, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Romp, Mitchell, Eastport, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida May, Driscoe, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Hix, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. L. Guptill, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. M. Sewall, Frisbee, Bangor.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 15—Arr. steamers Neptune, New-York; Miami, do.; bark Armenia, Smyrna.

Also arr. steamers C. C. Leary, from New-York; Fairbanks, do.; bark El Dorado, from London.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 15.—Sld. steamships James A. Geary, for Baltimore, and Commander, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—Arr. steamer Gen. McClellan, from Boston for Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Arr. to-day Br. schr. Alert, from Cabiern, Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg ship John Bertram, and Bremen bark Mozart, have come to the City from Quarantine.

The Italian brig Anastasia, Capt. Ferando, 55 days from Marseilles for New-York, was at St. George's, Bermuda, Oct. 24, in distress. Had heavy weather, causing her to leak badly; had lost sails.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Oct. 19, schr. Ozell, for New-York in 3 days.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 643, Nov. 15, 1866.

27, 18, 28, 32, 43, 76, 64, 14, 55, 26, 44, 68, 58.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 644, Nov. 15, 1866.

15, 30, 22, 1, 54, 41, 47, 27, 69, 32, 24, 19.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 543, Nov. 15, 1866.

60, 32, 26, 24, 47, 69, 52, 59, 78, 67, 34, 64, 76.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 544, Nov. 15, 1866.

1, 31, 40, 50, 46, 11, 25, 71, 56, 30, 67, 20.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

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